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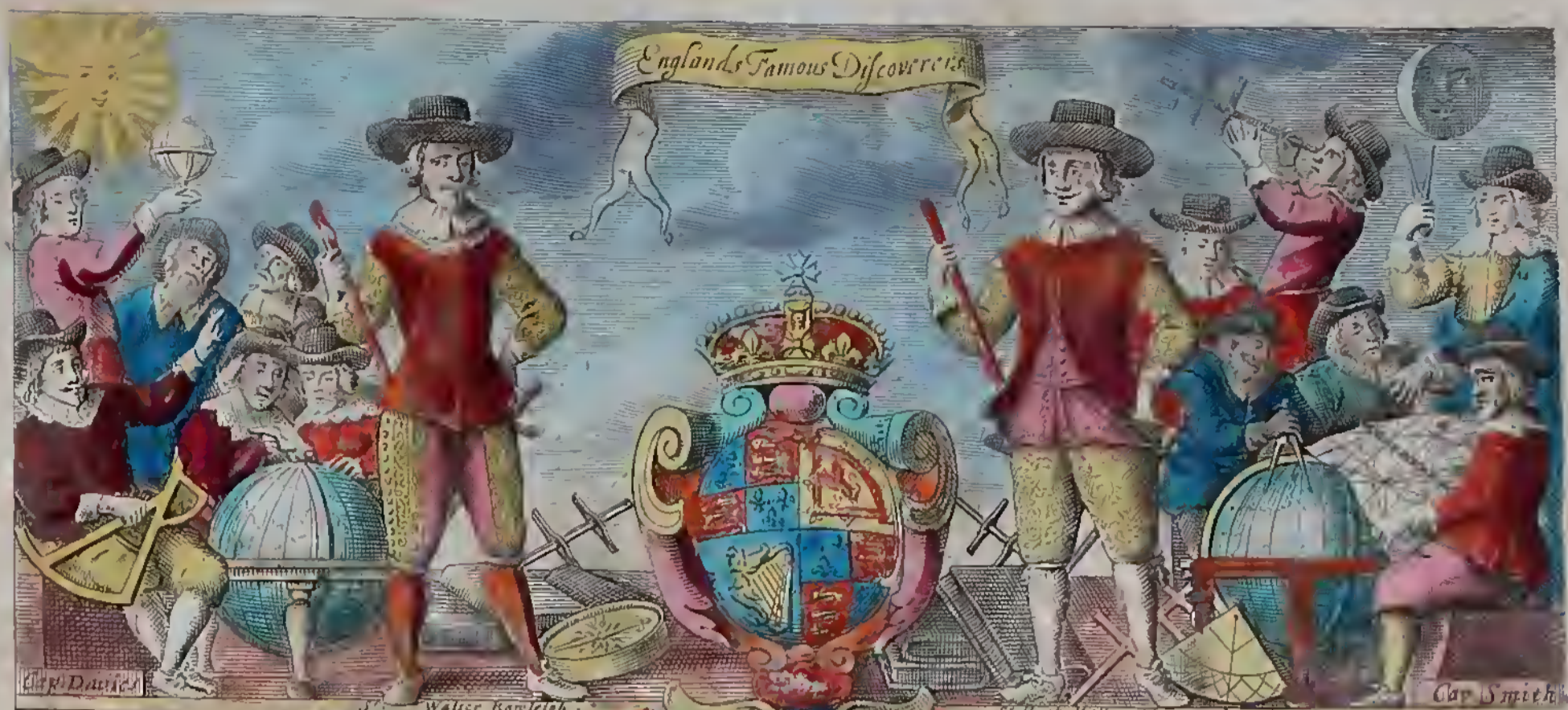


CHARLES the Second, By the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Our loving Subjects, of what degree, condition, or quality soever, within any Our Kingdoms or Dominions, greeting: Whereas We have been given to understand, that Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Subject, John Seller, Our Hydrographer in Ordinary, hath been for these several years last past, Collecting and composing two large Treatises of Navigation, the one Entituled the English Pilot, the other the Sea Atlas, Describing the Sea-Coasts, Capes, Head-lands, Bayes, Roads, Rivers, Harbours, Rocks, Sands, Soundings, Shoals, and places of Danger in most of the known parts of the World; a Work of very great Expence and Cost, and not heretofore performed in this Our Kingdom. The first Part whereof being now fully and entirely finished, We are informed that Endeavours are made by some of Our Subjects, secretly to Copy and Reprint the same, but under another Title, to the great prejudice and discouragement of the said John Seller. We therefore taking the same into Our Princely Consideration, and minding the great usefulness of this Work, have thought fit, for his future Encouragement, hereby to Declare Our Pleasure, and accordingly We do by these presents strictly prohibit and forbid all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, to Copy, Epitomize, or Reprint the said Treatises of Navigation, [Entituled the English Pilot, and the Sea Atlas] in whole or in part, or under any other Name or Title whatsoever; Or to Copy or Counterfeit any of the Maps, Plats, or Charts that shall be in the said Treatises, within the term of thirty years next ensuing the date of these Presents, without the consent and approbation of him the said John Seller, his Heirs, Executors or Assigns: And that no such Books, Maps, Charts or Plats, or any Part or Copy thereof, be imported from beyond the Seas, either under the Name of Dutch Waggoners, or Lightning Columns, or under any other Name whatsoever, during the said term of thirty years, As the Persons offending will answer the contrary, not only by the forfeiture of the said Books, Plats, Charts, or Maps, but at their utmost peril: Whereof as well the Wardens and Company of Stationers of Our City of London; As all and singular our Officers of Our Customs in our Port of London, or any other Place within Our Dominions; And all other Our loving Subjects, whom it may concern, are to take particular notice, that due obedience be given to this Our Royal Command accordingly. Given under Our Signet and Sign Manual, at Our Court at Whitehall, the 22th day of March, 1672, in the 23th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesties Command.

Arlington.

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ATLAS
MARITIMUS.
 or A Book of
CHARTS.
 Describing the SEA Coasts Capes
 Headlands Sands Shoals Rocks and Dangers.
 the Bayes Roads Harbors Rivers and Ports. in
 most of the knowne parts of the
WORLD.
 With the true Courses and distances, from one
 place to another, Gathered from the latest and
 best Discoveryes, that have bin made by divers
 Able and Experienced Navigators. of our English
 Nation, Accomodated with an Hydrographicall
 Description of the whole WORLD.
 By John Seller.
 Hydrographer to y^e Kings most Excellent Majestie.
 And are to be Sold by him, at the Hermitage Staires
 in Wapping, and at his Shop in Exchange Alley.
 Near the Royall Exchange.
 in London.
 Cum Privilegio.



JOHN PERCIVALLE.

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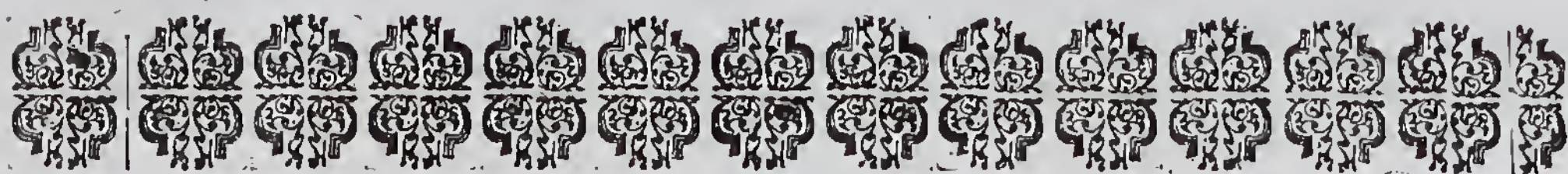
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THE SEA-ATLAS:

CONTAINING

An Hydrographical Description of the SEA-COASTS of most of the known Parts of the WORLD.



That whole Mass of Waters which maketh up one part of this Terrestrial Globe, and is sometimes, as it were, environed with the Earth, as in Rivers, Streights, and smaller Seas; sometimes dilating it self into larger Floods, doth encompass the Earth, as in the Ocean or greater Seas, may be conveniently divided, somewhat according to the four general Regions or Divisions of the Earth, into four parts: The North Sea, or *Mar del Noort*, comprehendeth all those Waters which, from the Pole-Artick even unto the Equator, do wash the Shores of *Europe*, *Africa*, and *America*: The *Ethiopian Sea*, or *Mar d' Ethiopia*, which from the Equinoctial Line northerly, the Shores of *Ethiopia* on the East, and the Coasts of *America* on the West part, runneth with unknown bounds towards the Antartick Pole. The *Indian Sea*, or *Mar d' India*, bounded on the West with the Oriental Parts of *Africa*; on the North, by the South Coasts of *Asia*; and circumvining all the Islands of the *East-India*, as far as *Islas de Ladronas*, and *Nova Guinea*, hath its South parts tending towards the Antartick Pole, not yet discovered. The South Sea, called also *Mar del Zur*, or *Mare Pacificum*, runneth all along the Western Shores of *America* on the one side; is contiguous with the *Indian Sea* on the other, but hath yet found no limits towards the Artick or Antartick Poles. Which general division of the Ocean, so far as conveniency may admit in the succeeding breviary Description of the Sea-Coasts, shall be observed.

Britain.

The Coasts of those two famous Islands of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, are the first that discover themselves to us, out of this Northern Division of the Ocean: The first whereof is not without cause esteemed the Metropolitan Island of *Europe*, I will say (taken in all respects) of the World; It is attended by many lesser Islands, the chief whereof are *Thanet*, *Wight*, *Silly*, *Anglesey*, *Man*, *Lewis*, the *Hebrides*, *Orkney*, *Shetland*, and *Far*: Stored with plenty of Ports, Bays, Rivers, Roads, and Harbours, capable to receive Ships of great Burthen; amongst which *London* accounted the Mart of Christendom, the Metropolis of *Great Britain*, conveniently seated on the River of *Thames*, hath the chiefest note.

Next unto which, on the East side northerly, by the *German Ocean*, are *Harmich*, *Yarmouth*, *Lin*, *Kingston* upon *Hull*, *New-castle*, a gallant Haven, famous for its inexhaustible Cole-Mines, and *Edenburgh* and *Dundee* in *Scotland*, &c.

On the South side, between the Coasts of *England* and *France*, called the *Channel*, are *Dover*, *Chichester*, *Portsmouth*, *Weymouth*, *Plymouth*, and *Dartmouth*.

On the West side, over against the Coasts of *Ireland*, in that violent and turbulent Sea, called *St. George his Channel*, are *Bristol*, *Pembroke*, or *Milford-Haven*, *Chester*, *Liverpool*, *Carlisle*, &c.

The Island (especially *England*) yeelding abundant plenty of Corn and Cattell, besides other Commodities, as Lead, Tin, Iron, Sea-cole, Saffron, Wooll, Cloth, Licorish, Mill-stones, and other rich Merchandize; multitude of Ships being continually in the Ports, serving either to export her own, or to import other Commodities from most places of the World in lieu thereof.

On the Coasts of *Ireland*, are *Knock-fargus*, *Dublin*, *Ireland*; *Waterford*, *King-sale*, *Limrick*, *Galloway*, &c. Principally abounding in Cattell, from whence great numbers are yearly exported into other Countreys.

Passing on northerly, just under the Artick-Circle, lyeth environed, by the Northern Ocean, or *Mare Island*; *Glaciale*, *Iceland*, or rather *Iceland*, first discovered by one *Naddoc* a Pyrat, who by a Tempest was driven to the Shores of this Countrey; which afterwards, from the coldness and store of Ice there continually found, was so named, and first inhabited by the *Norwegians*, now under the power of the King of *Denmark*; a place frequented by *Danes*, *English*, High and Low *Dutch*, and *Biscainers*, where in exchange of Bisket, Beer, Iron, Copper, Cloth, and some other Wares they bring from thence, Stock-fish, and other sorts of Fish; Train-Oyl, Skins of Foxes and other Beasts; Sulphur; and a sort of coarse Cloth, and Stockings, called *Wad-moll*.

The Ports most frequented, are *Strom*, *Warlofswick*, *Kebbelwick*, *Bufland*, *Orbaack*, *Hola*, and *Haffenford*; near unto which standeth *Bellefede*, the Residence of the Governour, a Dwelling suitable enough to the manner and fashion of this Countrey.

North-east from hence, in the Latitude of 76 and 80, lyeth *Greenland*, or *King James his New Land*; *Greenland*; first found out by Sir *Hugh Willowby*, in the year 1553. (though the Dutch men affirm it to be discovered first by *Jacob Hemskerk*, *William Barrentson*, and *Jobu Cornelius Rip*, Anno 1596.) which whether it by an Island or contiguous with the main Continent of *Groenland*; or some other Northern Region, none have hitherto known.

The Inland parts are stored with great numbers of Bears, Deer, Foxes, and such like Creatures; and the Sea-shores with multitude of Morfes and Whales of incredible magnitude; for the catching whereof,

B

the

the Inhabitants of most Sea-Ports in the Northern Ocean do usually make their yearly Voyages.

Not far from hence lyeth *Bear Island*, or rather *Cherry Island*, so named from Sir *Francis Cherry* Merchant, who was at the charge of the discovery thereof; whither resort great number of Sea-Horses or Morfes, and Whales; the Moscovy Company once making great profit of the trade therein.

Thirty degrees to the South-eastward hereof, is the Island of *Nova Zemla*, separated from the North Continent of *Russia*, by the Streights of *Vargats*, alias *Fretum Burrough*, through which so many brave and worthy Navigators have attempted to find a passage into *Scythia* and *China*; but being obstructed by the abundance of Ice met with in those Seas, could yet discover no farther eastwards than the great River *Oby*, the North-west confine of the Kingdom of *Tartaria*, though it hath been often reported by the *Samoed Tartars*, *Russes*, and others that have travelled those Countries by Land, that the *Tartarian* Seas do at certain seasons of the year lie open, and free from such incumbrance.

To return therefore by the known Parts of *Russia*, the Ports and Places whereof, worthy observation, and most frequented, are, first *Petzora Recca*, the Isle of *Colgoyu*, situate at the mouth of a great Bay, whence compassing *Cape Candenoës*, there is the entrance into the White-Sea, or Bay of *St. Nicholas*, which Master *Richard Chancellor*, in the *Richard-Bonaventure*, first discovered, and settled a Trade with the *Moscovites*, or *Russes*, at the Town of *St. Nicholas*, a well known Port, situate at the influx of the River *Duna*, into the Bay. But *St. Michaels*, on the Sea-side, commonly called *Arch-Angel*, is the Town of greatest Trade, especially by the *English*, who have of late there fixed their Staple.

The principal Commodities they send abroad, are Rich Furs, Hemp, Flax, Fish, Train Oyl, Honey, Wax, Pitch, Rosin, and the like; receiving in return, Cloth, Silk, Tapstery, and some other Merchandize.

Without this Bay, on the Coast of *Lapland*, *Finmark*, and *Norway*, are *Kola*, *Kegor*, (near unto which Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, with his Company, in the *Bon'Esperanza*, attempting first the discovery of unknown Places in this Icy Sea, were frozen to death) next are *Wardhouse*, and the *North-Cape*, so called, because it is the out-most Northern Bound of the Continent of *Europe*.

Dronten, in the Latin *Nidrosia*, so called, from the River *Nider*, on which it is seated; antiently the Metropolis of *Norway*, but since the subjection of this Countrey to the *Danes*, reduced to a Burrough. *Bergen* the principal Town of this Countrey, the ordinary Residence of the Governour for the Kings of *Denmark*; strongly situate amongst high Mountains, at the bottom of a deep Creek or Arm of the *German Ocean*, called *Carmfunt*, a safe and noted Port, much resorted to by Merchants of most European Nations, bringing thither Corn, Bread, Beer, Wine, and Brandy, to supply the natural wants and defects hereof; and in exchange transporting Fish, Furs, Boards, Cordage, Masts, and other Materials for Shipping. Then *Longsund*, *Ansloo*, *Maclstrand*, and *Gottenburgh*, noted for the multitude of Herrings thereabout.

Not far from hence is the entrance into the *Baltick-Sea*, which beginneth at the narrow Passage called the *Sound*, and interlacing the Countries of *Denmark*, *Swedland*, *Poland*, and *Germany*, extending even to *Livonia* and *Lithuania*. The Islands whereof are many in number, the chief are, *Zealand*, *Funen*, *Langeland*, *Laland*, *Falstre*, *Alsen*, *Menn*, *Rugen*, *Bornholm*, *Oeland*, *Gothland*, *Osel*, *Dageroort*, *Runen*, and *Hoogeland*.

The chief Ports and Places of note bordering on the Sea, are *Elfenore*, strongly seated on that narrow Streight, or *Fretum*, not above a Dutch mile in breadth, commonly called by the name of the *Sound*; Over against which, on the other side, is *Elfengburgh*, a streight through which all Ships that have any trading to or from the *Baltick-Sea*, must of necessity take their course, all other Passages being either barred up with impassable Rocks, or otherwise prohibited by the Kings of *Denmark*, upon forfeiture of all their Goods. *Copenhagen*, or Haven of Merchants, placed by the Sea in the same Island of *Zealand*, being a convenient Port; This and the magnificent Castle of *Cronenburgh* near *Elfenore*, being the constant Residence of the Kings of *Denmark*.

The next are *Slesbourgh*, *Elholm*, *Calmar*, *Zuidder-coppen*, *Nordcoppen*, *Nycoppen*, *Stockholm*, the Metropolis and chief trading Port of *Swedland*, and a place worthy observation for Merchandize; exceeding strong, both by Art and Nature, being situate in the Marshes, like *Venice* at the Mouth of the Lake, or River *Meler*; the passage to it out of the Bay being very narrow, and yet so deep withal, that the greatest Ships of burthen may sayl up to the City; the Port within the Streight being so safe and capacious, that it is able at one time to receive 300 Sayl, which usually ride there without Anchor.

Next, *Upsal*, an Arch-Bishops Sea and University, placed not far from the Bay of *Bodnar*, called also *Sinus Bodicus*, or the *North Bottom*, a long and not much frequented Sea, which from the Latitude of 60, extends it self even to the Coasts of *Lapland* and *Finmark*.

Places of note are few worthy observation, the chief *Birkara* in *West Bodden*, betwixt the Bay and a great navigable Lake: *Toronia* the best place of Trade, seated at the very bottom of the Bay in *North Bodden*: *Helsingelac* more North than that, towards the Borders of *Lapland*: *Kerlabi* in *East Bodden*, on the Bank of the Gulf, conveniently seated for a Town of Trade. The Countrey is but barely stored with Grain and Fruits, but full of great variety of Wild Beasts, whose Rich Furs yield great profit to the Inhabitants; and by reason of the commodious situation on all sides of the Bay, well stored with Fish.

At the South-east part of this Bay is the Island *Erk*, near to the Town *Abo*, from whence all alongst the Shores Eastward, on the South side of *Finland*, the Coast is exceeding dangerous, and for the most part innavigable, because of the innumerable multitude of Islands, Shoals, and Rocks, the greatest of which is called the *Pelting*, even as far as *Wyborg*, a Town conveniently seated at the bottom of the Bay or Gulf of *Finland*, called *Sinus Finnicus*. Over against which is *Narva*, on the North Bank of *Duna*, where it falls into the Bay of *Finland*, the only place of Trade, in to *Moscovia* or *Russia*, through the *Baltick*.

Revel a well traded Port, situate in the same Bay, which together with *Wyborg* and the *Narve*, are now in the possession of the King of *Swedland*.

The next Port of note is *Riga*, a famous Empory, of great resort for Foreign Merchants; who carry hence Pitch, Wax, Hemp, Flax, and such other Commodities.

Dantzick, seated on the *Weyffel*, second of the *Hanse-Towns*, of so great Trade, such a noted Granary for all sorts of Corn, issued from thence to supply the want of other Countreys, that 1000 measures of Wheat (besides all other Commodities proportionable) are here daily sold.

Stetin once a poor Fisher-Town, now the Metropolis of *Pomeran*.

Straelsund a Town of much Trading, and great resort,

Swed-
land.

North-
Bottom.

Liefland

Poland

Pomeran

fort, situate on the *Baltick*, opposite to the Isle of *Rugen*.

Roslock next in reputation of all the Hanse-Towns, to *Lubeck* and *Dantzick*; large, rich, and much frequented by all sorts of Merchants.

Wismar and *Lubeck*, seated on the confluence of the *Trave* and *Billow*, near the fall thereof into the *Baltick*, a River capable of Ships of 1000 tons, which commonly they unlade at *Travemond*, the Port Town of the City, a little lower nearer the Sea, an enfranchized Town being the principal among the Hanse-Towns.

Jutland. On the Coasts of *Jutland*, being a Peninsula, between the *Baltick* Sea and *German* Ocean on the east parts, whereof there is another passage into the *Baltick* Sea, called the *Belt*, but not so much frequented as the *Sound*, formerly spoken of.

The chief Towns and Places are *Flenborg*, having a Port so deep, so safe, and so commodious, that they may lade and unlade their great Ships in a manner close by their Houses.

The other are *Hadersleve*, *Sternbergh*, *Sleswick*, *Wyborg*, and *Odensee* in *Funen*, *Arhusen*, and *Schagen*, the most northerly point of *Jutland*.

Ham-
burgh. On the Coast of *Germany*, contiguous with the Ocean, are first *Hamburg*, on the *Bill*, where it falls into the *Elve*, one of the Hanse-Towns also; having, by report, as many great Ships as sayl upon the Ocean, which bring great profit, besides the resort of Merchants from most places. It was sometimes the Staple Town for the Cloth of *England*; on some discontent removed from thence to *Stadt*, a little nearer the Sea, on the same River; from thence afterwards to *Holland*.

Next *Bremen*, seated on the broad and navigable River *Wefer*, whence comes store of Linnen Cloth, called from a Town not far thence *Osenbridge*.

Then *Emden*, a good Haven, and well traded Town, which yearly sends out 700 Busses for the Herring-fishing on the Coasts of *England*.

Island. Alongst the Shores, for the most part, belonging to the States of *Holland*, lie several Islands, the chief whereof are *Ameland*, *Schelling*, *Holland*, *Fly-land*, *Texel*, *Weringen*, *Voorn*, *Yselmond*, *Overflaccce*, *Schouwen*, *Duveland*, *Tertolen*, *North-Beverland*, *South-Beverland*, and *Walcheren*.

The chief Ports and Places, are *Amsterdam*, a very fair Haven, situate on the Gulf, called the *Tye*, and the Channel, or *Dike Amstel*, whence *Amsterdam*, built on Piles like *Venice*, and much resembling it both in Trade and other Things; a place stored with multitude of shipping, inhabited by Men of all Nations, and of all Religions: Grown Famous, and exceeding Wealthy, since the diverting of the Trade from *Antwerp* hither.

Horn, *Enchusen*, on the very Point of the Gulf of *Zuider-Zee*, opposite to *Friezeland*, *Medemblick*, *Scheidam*, *Delf-haven*, *Rotterdam*, on a Channel named the *Rotter*, not far from which the *Leck*, one of the three main Branches of the *Rhine*, falleth into the *Maes*, a strong, fair, and well-traded Port.

The *Brill* in the Island *Voorn*, once Cautionary to the *English*, with the Town of *Flushing*. *Bergen ap Zome*, so called from the River *Zome*, on which it is situate, about half a league from the influx of it into the *Scheld*, and not far from the Sea, which gives it a reasonable good Haven.

Antwerp situate on the *Scheld*, seventeen leagues from the Sea, of so great Trade in former times, that it was held to be the richest Empory of the Christian World; the Commodities here Bought and Sold amounting to more in one month, than those of *Venice* in two years; the cause whereof was, that the *Portugals* diverting the *Alexandrian* and *Venetian* Trade to *Lisbon*, kept here their Factories, and sent hither their Spices, and *Indian* Commodities, now almost removed by the

Hollander to *Amsterdam*; *Middleburg*, *Flushing*, the Key of the *Netherlands*; *Ostend*, *Newport*, *Dunkirk*, *Graveling*, the last of *Flanders*.

On the Coast of *France*, alongst the *English* Channel, are first *Calice* at the very entrance; Deep a Town of Trade especially for the *New-found-land*, *Newhaven*, or *Haverdegrace*, on the Mouth of the River *Sein*, betwixt which, and *St. Maloes*, close by the *Hag-point*, over against the *Isle of Wight* in *England*, lyeth the Islands *Aldernay*, (or as the *French*, *Aurney*) *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, belong to the Crown of *England*, and several other smaller Islands, stored with plenty of Syder, and fine Wooll, whereof they knit store of Stockings and Wastcoates.

St. Maloes, *Morlais*, *usbant*, *Brest*, seated on a spacious Bay of the Western Ocean, the Key and Bulwark of *Bretaign*, and the goodliest Harbour of all *France*.

Croisse, a little Haven at the Mouth of the *Loir*, not far below *Nauts*, whence store of the best and most noted Brandy.

Rochel a Town seated in the inner part of a fair and capacious Bay, assured by two strong Forts, betwixt which there is scarce more space than for a Ship to come in at once; Over against which lyeth *Oleron*, an Island yeelding great quantity of Salt, in special fame for that the Maritime Laws, which for near 500 years, have generally been received by all the States of the Christian World which frequent the Ocean, for regulating Sea Affairs, and deciding of Maritime Controversies, were declared and established here. The Island being then in possession of the *English*, from thence named the Laws of *Oleron*: So powerful were the Kings of *England* in former times to give Laws to all that traded on the Ocean.

Burdeaux seated on the *Garonde*, not far from the Sea; much frequented by *English* and *Dutch* for *Gascoign* Wines; *Bayon* the last of *France* on this part of the Ocean.

On the Coast of *Spain*, *St. Sebastian*, a noted and well-traded Port, at the Mouth of the River *Gurvineo*, beautified with a fair and capacious Haven, defended with two strong Castles founded on two opposite Rocks.

Bilbao situate some two leagues from the Sea, on a fair and deep Creek thereof; this (and indeed all the Coast of *Biscay*) stored with such infinite quantities of Iron and Steel, that no Countrey yeeldeth better, or in greater plenty, called for this cause the *Armory of Spain*; exceedingly enriched by making of Armour, and all sorts of Weapons; their chief Manufacture, the *Bilbao* Blades, in such request, being brought from thence, besides great quantities of Wooll hence transported.

Corunna; by us called the *Groin*, often mentioned in our story of the Wars with the *Spaniards*, in Queen *Elizabeths* time taken by the *English*, not far from the Promontorie or Cape, called *Finis Terræ*, or *Cape de Finis Terre*, being the most western end of the then known World.

Bayon, not far from the Mouth of the River *Minio*, full of Red Lead, (from hence called by the Latins *Minium*) navigable with small Vessels 100 miles.

Porto Duero, or *Porto Port*, at the Mouth of the River *Duero* in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

Lisbon, upon the great River *Tagus*, a famous City for Traffick; the *Portugals* in all their Navigations setting sail from hence. 'Tis conveniently seated for Shipping, and (excepting the Court which is here kept) inhabited chiefly by Mariners and Merchants, which of their own Countrey growth; trade in Honey, Wine, Oyl, Allum, Fruits, Salt, &c. and from *Brazil* in *America*, with great quantities of best and finest Sugar, and many sorts of Drugs.

B 2

Scrutal

Setubal or *St. Ives*, South of *Lisbon*, situate on a Gulf of twenty miles in length, and three in breadth, a place of principal importance next to *Lisbon*.

Not far to the North-west of *Cape Vincent*, there are certain Islands called the *Azores*, in the *Atlantick Ocean*, subject to the Crown of *Portugal*, and opposite to the City of *Lisbon*; from which distant 250 leagues, situate between 38 and 40 degrees of North Latitude, and one of them in the first longitude, which is commonly reckoned from these Islands, as being the most western part of the World, before the discovery of

Azores. *America*: They were so called from *Azor* in the *Spanish* Tongue, signifying a Goshawk, because multitudes were there at first found; The names are these, *Tercera*, *St. Michaels*, *Fyal*, *Gratiosa*, *St. George*, *Pico*, *Corvo*, *Flores*, and *St. Maries*; most of them stored with Flesh, Fish, and a sort of Wine not very good, nor durable. But the chief Commodity they send out, is Woad for the use of Dyers.

Spain. *St. Lucar* the Port Town of *Sevil*, at the Mouth of the River *Betis*, or *Guadalquivir*, where the *West-India* Ships many times ride.

Cadiz or *Gades*, situate on a large Bay, and serving as a Road for the *Indian Fleet*; by reason whereof, and the great resort of Foreign Merchants, it is much enriched: 'Tis the chief Port and Magazine of *Spain*, taken notwithstanding in one day by the *English*, under the command of the Lord *Effingham*, the Earl of *Effex*, and Sir *Walter Raleigh*; the Town, Ships, and all becoming a prey to the *English*.

Gibraltar Near to this place is that so celebrated Streight, called *Fretum Herculeum*, or *Gaditanum*, now the Straights of *Gibraltar*, from a place so called on the brink hereof, being in length fifteen miles, and in breadth seven, where it is narrowest, being the Inlet or Passage from the *Atlantick Ocean*, into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

The *Mediterranean Sea*, within which the places most observable are, *Malaga*, a strong place, and an Armory for the King of *Spain*; exceeding great in Traffick, and of much resort, especially for Wines, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

Almeria, *Carthage*, situate in a demy Island in the very jaws of the *Mediterranean*, having a good and capacious Haven.

Alicant a noted Port and much used, whence our true *Alicant Wines*, made of the Juice of Mulberries.

Valencia, a fair, pleasant, and well-traded City. *Tarragona*, *Barcellona*.

The Goods and Merchandize on this side of *Spain* being generally Corn, Wine, Oyl; all sorts of Fruit, Salt, Corral; several sorts of Drugs and Stones, &c.

Majorca. Over against *Valencia* lie several Islands, the biggest whereof are *Majorca*, the chief Town whereof is so named of the Island, yielding sufficient quantity of Corn, Oyl, Wine, and Fruits.

Minorca. *Minorca* having three fair Harbours, *Maon*, *Ternessus*, and *Minorca*; a fruitful Island, breeding great Herds of Cattel, and Mules of the largest size in *Spain*.

Tivica. *Tivica*, the Inhabitants whereof make great store of Salt, wherewith they furnish, in part, not onely *Spain*, but *Italy* also.

France. Next, on the Coast of *France*, are *Narbon*, *Arles*, *Marcelles*, and *Tboloun*.

The Commodities sent from the Coasts of *France*, on the *Mediterranean*, are Corn, Wine, Oyl, Salt, Woad, Alkermes, or Grain d'Escarlata, Saffron, Raisins, Figs, Olives, Almonds, Prunes, Capers, &c.

Villa Frank, and *Savona*, belonging to the State of *Genoa*.

Genoa. *Genoa* the principal Empory, next *Venice*, of all *Italy*, having a safe and commodious Haven: The Country Commodities are (besides their Fruits which here are excellent) Oyl, Paper, Wines, and such abun-

dance of Silk, that it is the opinion there are 18000 persons in that only City employed in ordering and working thereof.

Livorno, or *Legorn*, seated on the influx of the Ri- *Italy.* ver *Arno*, so well fortified, that it is thought to be one of the strongest Cities in Christendom. To the South-West whereof, in the *Ligurian Sea*, lye the Islands *Corfica* and *Sardinia*; the first subject to the State of *Genoa*, the latter to the Kingdom of *Spain*; abounding in pleasant Wines, Oyl, Olive, Mastick, Sulphur, Allom, Wax, and Honey.

Elba an Island between *Corfica* and the Main, producing Load-stones of a gray colour, but none of the best.

Civita Vecchia the onely useful Haven that belongeth to *Rome*.

Tarracina, or the Bay of *Mola*, and *Port Ostia* at the Mouth of *Tyber*, scarce making up one good Haven.

Naples the Metropolis of the Kingdom; a beautiful *Naples.*

City seated on the Sea-shore, and fortified with four strong Castles. This, and indeed all the Parts of *Italy* generally, abounding with all sorts of Silk, Cloth of Gold and Silver, made by the People without fraud, because of a strict prohibition for the Adulteration of the Threads; Tapestry, Skins bravely gilded; Earthen Vessels most curiously wrought with Images and Coats of Arms; Oyl Olive of the best sort; Saffron, Alkermes, Allom, Sulphur, Vitriol, Alabaster, Rice, Marble, Wines, and Fruits of all sorts.

Regium, or *Rezo*, on the Sea-shore, opposite to *Messina* in *Sicilia*, which is supposed to have been broken off from the Coast of *Italy*, a place heretofore very well traded, but since fired by the *Turks*, left almost desolate.

Sicilia. *Sicilia* an Island separated from the Main Land of *Italy*, by the Strait or Fare of *Messina*, where the Passage is so narrow, that it exceeds not in breadth a mile and a half, and found, by diligent sounding, not above eight fathom deep; full of dangerous Rocks and Whirlpools: as namely *Caribdis*, a Gulf on *Sicilia* side, violently attracting all Vessels coming nigh to it, and devours them; opposite whereunto stands that dangerous Rock *Seyllu*, at the foot of which many little Rocks shoot out, these two being the occasion of many fabulous Stories. In the other parts where the Sea opens, it is 300 miles over, supposed to have been once a Peninsula, afterwards separated from *Italy* by the fury of the Waves, or violence of some Earth-quakes, which are there frequent. The Island is so plentifully stored with Corn, that it heretofore obtained the name of the Granary or storehouse of *Rome*, and doth still furnish, not only many parts of *Italy*, but *Spain*, *Barbary*, *Malta*, and the adjacent Isles; the other Commodities are much like those of *Italy*, in great plenty.

In this Countrey is the Hill *Hybla*, so famous for Bees and Honey; the Mountains *Aetna*, now *Mont-gibel*, which continually sends forth smoak and flames of fire, to the astonishment of beholders.

The chief places are *Syracuse*, or *Saragusa*, once the Metropolis of the Island; very strong both by Sea and Land, with a beautiful and commodious Port, of greatest Trade, next to *Carthage* in antient times, now both destroyed.

Noto, *Augusta*, *Gergento*, *Palermo*, *Trapani*, and *Messina*, a Port and City of great strength and beauty; peopled by the wealthiest sort of Merchants and Gentlemen; having a strong and high Cittadel, well garrisoned, and a Lanthorn with lights kept burning for direction of Mariners.

Sixty miles to the southward of *Sicilia*, towards the *African Shores*, lyeth *Malta*, an Island famous for the shipwrack of *Paul*; defended by the Knights of *Jerusalem* removed hither; it is wholly situate on a Rock, having

having not above three foot depth of Earth, and consequently of no great fertility, the want of which is supplied by the plenty of *Sicilia*.

To return therefore to the Coast of *Italy*, by the Capes *Spartiventi*, *Colonne*, and *St. Maries*, near unto which is *Gallipoli*, noted for the excellent Oyl coming from thence.

The Gulf of Venice
Not far from whence is *Cape Otranto*, the entrance into the *Adriatick* Sea, or Gulf of *Venice*, and the first Town of note therein is *Brindisi*, or *Brundisium*, once glorying in the most capacious Haven of the World. Whence *Pompey* and *Cesar* took shipping with their Fleets, the one to fly, the other to pursue; at this time a mean Town, the Haven being so choked up, that a Galley can hardly enter.

Next *Bara*, *Ortona*, *Ancona*, having a fair Haven, not so capacious, as exceeding pleasant and beautiful.

Venice.
Pesara, *Ravenna*, and in the top of the *Adriatick*, *Venice*, standing upon seventy two little Islets, but joyued together by many Bridges, which are said to be 4000 at the least, besides 10000 Boats for passage from Isle to Isle; a strong, beautiful, and famous City, once the most illustrious Empory of the World, but much decayed in its Trade since the Passage by Sea was found to *Persia* and *India* by *Cape boni Esprance*.

Dalmatia.
On the *Hisfrian* and *Dalmatian* side of the *Adriatick*, are these places and Sea-ports observable, *Trieft*, or *Tergestum*, whence the Bay adjoining is so called; *Zara* in *Dalmatia*, enjoying a late and large Port belonging to the State of *Venice*. *Sebenico*, *Spalato*, *Narento*, *Cattaro*, at the bottom of the Gulf so called.

Grecia.
On the Coast of *Greece*, over against *Otranto* in *Italy*, lieth *Vellona*, a Port Town, fortified with a strong Castle.

Farther into the *Jonian* Sea lie several Islands, first *Corfu*, sufficiently fruitful, but of Wine especially.

Cephalonia.
Zant.
Cephalonia and *Zant*, Islands abounding in Oyl and Wine, but especially in Currants, which is the greatest trade of these Islands.

Larta, on the *Grecian* Shore, in a Gulf, so called, near the ancient *Ambracia*, the Regal Seat of King *Pyrhus*; near unto which is the Isle of *St. Maure*, inhabited chiefly by Jews; a little lower than which is the Gulf of *Corinth*, called *Lepanto*, from two Castles built on each side the entrance thereof, called *Castelli de Lepanto*, made famous by the memorable Sea-fight of the Turks and Christians.

Morca.
Peleponesus, now *Morea*, a Peninsula joyued to the Continent by a little neck of Land or *Isthmus*, at *Corinth*, six miles over in breadth; the pleasantest Country of all *Greece*, abounding with all things necessary for life, now in possession of the Turks; and though no place hath suffered more ruine than this, yet it is still the most populous of all *Greece*. The chief places are, *Modon*, or *Methone*, seated on the most southern part of the Peninsula; a strong, safe, and convenient Harbour.

Coron the chief Town on the Bay of *Messina*.

Malvasia, antiently *Epidaurns*, noted for the abundance of delicate Wines, called *Malvesy*, or *Malmsey*, sent hence into all parts. *Nauplia*, now *Napoli*, giving name to the Bay so called.

Candia.
To the South-east hereof lieth that famous Island of *Creet*, now *Candia*, from the chief Town so called; abounding heretofore much more than now, in Muscadel Wines, Oyl, Sugar, Gums, Honey, and Fruits: The People formerly good Seafaring Men, subject to the *Venetians*, till much rent from them by the Turk, especially of late, by the strong Town of *Candia*, situate on the North Coast.

The next places of note, whereof are *Retimo* and *Canea*, commodious by its Haven, called *Porto del Suda*.

In and about the *Aegean* Sea, lie many Islands, the most of note are, *Samothrace*, now *Samandraci*; *Tbassus*, or *Tasso*; *Imbrus*, now *Lembro*, *Lemnos*; the Merchandize whereof is that Mineral Earth called *Terra Lemnia*, and *Sigillata*, from the Seal or Character imprinted on it.

Eubwa, now *Negropont*, full of Harbours and capacious Bays. Archipelago.

Salaminis, *Egina*, or *Engia*, the *Cyclades* so called, because placed in a Circle; called also the *Arches*, the chief whereof are, *Delos*, *Tenos*, *Andros*, *Naxos*, *Gyaros*, *Paros*, *Scyros*, *Melos*, *Seriphus*, *Chia*, and several others, in number fifty three. The *Sporades*, because scattered up and down the *Archipelago*, in number twelve. Lastly, *Cythera*, now *Cerigo*.

On the other side next *Asia*, lie *Tenedos*, *Lesbos* or *Mitilene*, *Chios*, *Samos*, *Coos*, *Icaria*, *Patmos* now *Palmosa*, *Claros* now *Calamo*, *Carpathes*, *Rhodes*, memorable in the hard and long Siege of the Turks before it was taken.

In this mentioned Sea, on the Contiguous Shores of *Greece* and *Thrace*, are observable first *Athens*, now called *Setines*; so famously heretofore memorable, now an ordinary Burrough.

Next *Theffalonica*, now *Salonichi*, at the bottom of a great Bay so called, a beautiful wealthy City, inhabited by rich Merchants of most Nations and Religions, who drive here a great Trade.

Abdera, *Aenos*, *Lyfimachia*, and *Philippopolis*, on the River *Hebrus*.

Selimbria, *Seflos*, a Peninsula in the *Thracian Chersonese*, having a strong Castle; opposite to which there is another on the *Asian* Shore, called *Abidas*, both of them having the name of the *Dardanelli*, the Key and Block-houses of *Constantinople*, commanding the Passage so strongly, that none may go out or in without their license.

But the chief glory of this Country and of all Europe, is *Constantinople*, seated in so commodious a place for Empire, that it overlooks both *Europe* and *Asia*; commands not onely the *Propontis* and *Bosphorus*, but the *Euxine* Sea; first called *Bizantium*, now since the possession of it by the Turks, *Stamboldi*, having a most curious Haven or Port so conveniently profound, that Ships of greatest burthen may lie at the sides thereof for receipt and discharge of their Lading; so conveniently seated, that there is no Wind whatsoever but brings in some shipping; which affords a vast trade of Merchandize from all parts, and of all sorts.

Beyond this is the *Propontis* and the *Euxine*, or Black Sea, or *Pontus*, now *Maggiore*, a very dangerous Sea, full of Rocks and Sands, guarded at the entrance by the *Bosphorus* with two strong Castles, called the Black Towers.

But to return again to the *Aegean* Sea, by the Coasts of *Asia*, the places most worthy of notice for Trade are but few, the chief *Smyrna*, a fair and antient City, on a large Bay so named, much traded and frequented at this day, especially for Chamlets, Grograms, and such like Commodities, where the English have a Consul resident.

Ephesus, *Halicarnassus*, *Matari*, *Antioch*, of no great Trade.

And at the end of the *Mediterranean* Sea, *Alexandretta* or *Scandarone*, pretty commodious for Trade, being the nearest Haven to *Aleppo*, heretofore the choice Staple for all the Eastern Commodities brought to *Euphrates*, before the *Portugals* discovery of the Southern Passage to *India* and *Persia*.

Tyre a City in ancient time of great Trade and Wealth, seated on a Rocky Island, the People whereof were supposed to be the first that invented shipping, now nothing but a heap of rubbish.

Cyprus. *Tripolis*, over against which is the Island *Cyprus*, in the *Syrian* and *Cilician* Sea, abounding in Wine, Oyl, Corn, Sugar, Cottou, Honey, Wooll, Turpentine, Allom, Verdegreece, Salt, Grograms, and other Commodities.

Egypt. On the Coasts of *Egypt* and *Barbary*, are first *Alexandria*, situate westward of *Delta*, over against the Isle *Pharos*, at the Mouth of the River *Nile*; exceeding strong, inhabited by men of divers Nations, as Moors, Jews, Turks, Greeks, and almost all other Nations, for the gain they reap by trafficking in Corn, Rice, Estridge-Feathers, Guins, Drugs, Spices, Cotten-Cloth, and other rich Commodities.

Tripoli in *Barbary*, an usual retreat for Pyrates that infest those Seas.

Next *Tunis*, whose Commodities are chiefly Oyl, some Corn, Figs, Dates, Almonds, and other Fruits.

Argiers, situate near the Sea, in the form of a Triangle, with an Haven to it, a City not so large, as strong; and not so strong as famous, for being the Receptacle of the *Turkish* Pyrats, who domineer so infinitely over the *Mediterranean*, to the great damage of Merchants that frequent those Seas.

Tetuan, the last Town within the Straits on the *African* Shore.

Tanger. On the *African* shore without the Straits, lyeth *Tanger*, near *Cape Spartel*, a Town very ancient, thirty miles distant from the Straits Mouth; belonging heretofore to the *Portugals*, now to the Crown of *England*, where there is lately built a large and convenient Mole for the reception of Ships; and a strong Garrison for defence of the place, and against the incursion of the Moors.

Sallee, a Town much traded formerly by Merchants of *England*, *Flanders*, *Genoa*, and *Venice*, of late made a nest of Pyrats, as dangerous to those that sayl in the Ocean, as *Argier* to those in the *Mediterranean*.

Canaries South-westwards from hence are the *Canaries*, or fortunate Islands, in number seven, so called from *Canaria*, the principal thereof: The names are these, *Canaria*, *Palma*, *Gomero*, *Ferro*, *Lancerote*, *Tenariff*, and *Forteventura*; called *Fortunate*, from their fruitfulness and other excellencies, plentiful in Woad and other Commodities, but especially in those rich Wines we call *Canaries*; a sort of Wine, if not sophisticated, more pleasing to the Pallat, and a better Remedy for the natural weakness of the Stomach, (if moderately taken) than any other Wine whatsoever; brought hither in such abundance to supply our luxury, that much more than three thousand Tuns hereof are brought yearly into *England* only.

Next *Madera*, the greatest Island in the *Atlantick*-Sea, over against *Cape Cantin* in *Morocco*, wonderfully fruitful; abounding in Madder, Sugar, Fruits, Wines, &c.

Not far from thence is the Isle *Porto Santo*, very fruitful also, but much annoyed by the innumerable multitude of Coxies that breed there.

About *Cape Blanco* generally the Sea-Ports and Places, even to the farthest parts of *Guinea*, yea even of all *Africa*, were belonging to the *Portugals*, who fortified and placed Colonies in each as their trading increased; as *Porto de Dio*, *Del Rosato*, *Arquin*, *Rio de Portuguez*, or *Senega*, betwixt which and the River *Gambo*, is the great westward Cape of *Africa*, called *Cape Verde*, then *Rio de Santo Domingo*, and *Rio Grand*, &c.

Now several of them are much used and frequented by Dutch, English, and French. The Commodities are chiefly Gold, Ivory, and a sort of Pepper which we call *Guinea Pepper*, of double efficacy to the *Indian*.

The Isles of Cape Verde. To the Westwards of *Cape Verde*, lie the Islands, so called, being ten in number, *St. Antonio*, *St. Vincent*,

Bona-Vist, *St. Lucys*, the Isle of *Salt*, *Del Fogo*, *St. Nicholas*, *Mayo*, *St. Jago*, and *Brava*.

Here the continuance of this Discourse should have been broken off to have took in the Northern Tract of *America*, as far as the Equinoctial, so to have compleated this Hydrographical Description, according to the first division of the Ocean; but I thought it more convenient to go forward through the remaining part of the *Ethiopian* and all the *Indian* Seas, alongst the Shores of *Africa* and *Asia*, and having briefly spoken thereof, to comprehend all the *West India* or *America* in one Treatise.

To proceed then on the Coast of *Africa*: from the River *Gambo*, to the *Cape of Good Hope*, are the Coasts of *Malegette*, the *Grain Coast*, *Cape de Palmas*, *Quaqua Coast*, the *Gold Coast*, *Cape de trees Puntas*, the Coast of *Benin*, called also the *Byte* or *Gulf* of *St. Thomas*, *Cape Formosa*; all this whole Countrey abounding in Corn, Rice, Millet, excellent Fruits; also in Gold both in Sand and Ingots, Ivory, Wax, Hides, Cotton, Ambergreece, Bralil-Wood, Pearls; which they truck for Cloth, Woollen and Linnen, Red-Caps, Frize-Guiny, Mantles, Guns, Swords, Daggers, Belts, Knives, Copper-Bars, Hammers, Ax-heads, Salt, Pins, Kettles, Basons, Looking-Glasses, Beads, Tinn-Rings, and certain Shells called *Gories*, which passeth there instead of Money. They drive a great trade for these said Commodities with their own people, whom they sell for Slaves, the Kings selling their Subjects, Parents their Children, and indeed all whom they can take or surprize, which are sent generally to the *West-India* Plantations.

To the southward hereof the Ports are divers, but little frequented by the English. The *Portugals* conquering and possessing several places from the weak Native Inhabitants, all along those Shores. Much thereof being since gotten by the Dutch, some by us and others; all which do generally abound with the usual Merchandize of the other western parts of *Africa*.

Here also must not be omitted the mention of such Isles as lie in this part of the *Ethiopian* Sea, namely, *St. Thoma*, just under the Equator, inhabited now by the Dutch, *Ferdinand de Poo*, *Princes Island*, *Annibon*, *St. Hellena*, the usual place of Watering in the return of *East-India* Voyages, being in possession of the English *East-India* Company; *Ascention*, a barren Island, whereunto sometimes Ships go a tortling.

Cape de bon Espranza, or the Cape of Good Hope, Cape of was first discovered by *Vasques de Gama* a *Portugal*, Good Anno 1597. by which Discovery, monopolizing to Hope. themselves the wealthy Trade of *India* for a great while, till by one means or another communicated to others. The Cape consisteth of three Points or Head-lands, whereof that which is nearest is called as before; the middlemost, *Cabofalso*, because mistaken for the other by some of the *Portugals* in their return homwards; the other the Cape of *Needles*, or *Cape das Agullas*, by reason of the sharp Points it shoots out into the Sea. On the top of this Cape is a large and pleasant plain, called the Table of the Cape, yeelding a large prospect over the Sea on all sides.

Beyond which, the first Port of observable note, is *Sofala*, on a little Island near the great River *Cuama*, next *Mozambique*, conveniently seated on a large and capacious Haven; strongly fortified, in the hands of the *Portugals*, who in their going to the *Indies*, and returning back, used to call here, and to fit themselves with all things necessary to pursue their Voyages; A Town of so great Trade and Wealth, that the Captain of the Castle, in the time of his Government, being but three years, is said to have laid up 300000 Duckets for

for his lawful gains, out of the Gold, &c. there, and coming from *Sofala*.

Over against this Port eastward, lyeth the great Island *Madagascar*, or *St. Lawrence*, being the greatest yet known in the World; plentiful in all things for the life of man, particularly of Mill, Rice, Sugar, Honey, Wax, Cotton-Wooll, Coco-Nuts, Dates, Goats, Deer, Oxen, Sheep, Fruits, Ginger, Cloves, Sanders, Saffron, Amber, Gold, Silver, Ivory, and Ebony; which they exchange for Toys and small Trifles. The Inhabitants inhospitable and treacherous. Harbours it hath many, and often frequented by *Portugals*, *Dutch*, and *English*.

Up higher towards the *Arabick-Gulf*, are *Melinde*, *Mombaza*, *Quiloa*, *Magadoza*, &c.

At the most eastern part of *Africk*, called *Cape Gardes*, lyeth the Island *Zocotora*, abounding in Cinnabar, Dragons-Blood, and Aloes, hence called *Aloes Socotrina*.

Here is the entrance into the *Arabian-Gulf*, or *Red-Sea*, rightly so called from bordering on the Land of *Edom*. The chief Ports whereof are *Zeila*, *Maxzua*, on the Coast of *Ethiopia*. And at the very top thereof *Sues*, or *Arfinoe*, the station of the Turkish Gallies that command the Gulf, they being first framed at *Cair*, then taken in pieces, brought hither, and here rebuilt and joyned together.

Exiangeber, the Haven of *Solomons* Ships, that fetch his Gold from *Ophir*.

Others in this Gulf, on the Coast of *Arabia*, are few, or no places worthy of mention, as far as *Babel Mandel*, where it openeth into the Southern Ocean; most part of the *Persian* and *Indian* Merchandize coming formerly this way, and so transported by Land to *Cair*, then to *Alexandria*, but now little or nothing used.

A little without the Gulf standeth *Aden*, a gallant Haven, well traded, and seldom without store of Shipping, carrying from thence Gums, Drugs, and other Merchandize.

Next *Oran*, the Lock and Key of the Southern Ocean, on the Point or Promontory, at the entering into the *Persian-Gulf*, or *Gulf de Elcatiffe*, a turbulent and unruly Sea, the Southern Ocean breaking in at one end, and the River *Euphrates* at the other, the continual combating and clashing of which two, makes it so unquiet.

Places and Ports of note on the *Arabian* Shore, are *Muscabat*, *Sabta*, *Balsara*, *Rhegium*.

But none so famous as the City of *Ormus*, on the *Persian* Shore; not so memorable for the greatness, as the wealth and conveniency of the situation thereof; built in an Island, so called, a famous Empery for *Persian* and *Indian* Commodities; being hence transported and conveyed to *Badgat*, or *Babylon*, *Aleppo*, and *Tripoli*, not yet wholly decayed; besides plenty of other Merchandize, here are found the best and fairest Oriental Pearls, which are caught in this Gulf between *Balsara* and *Ormus*.

The first Port on the Coast of *India*, is accounted *Diu*, looking towards *Persia*; but on the East side thereof, near the Mouth of the River *Indus*, a Town of great Trade, possessed by the *Portugals*.

Tutta on the Banks of *Indus*, of no less trade to the *Portugals*, who here receive such *Indian* Commodities as come down the Water from *Lahore*, returning Pepper in exchange, which they bring up the River from their other Factories.

Madabat the chief Town of *Guzarat*, affirmed to be near as big as *London*; seldom without Merchants of all parts.

Cambaia, 3 miles from *Indus*, and as many in compass, so populous, that it is accounted the *Cair* of the *Indies*; exceeding fruitful, abounding in Rice, Wheat, Sugar;

all sorts of Spices and Fruits, Silk, Cottons; and in the Mountains thereabouts they find Diamonds, Calcedonies, and a kind of *Onyx*, called *Corneline*, corruptly *Corinelian*.

Snaley, in a large Bay so called, the Haven Town for *Surat*, about ten miles from the Road, from whence the *Surat* River is Navigable only by Boats and Shallops; made of late years a Factory for the English Merchants, who have here their President, and a Magnificent House for their Reception, and Staple of their Commodities, which are chiefly Spices, Calicoes, Indico, Sarcinets, Pantadoes, &c.

Bombay is a great Factory for the English *East-India* Company.

Goa a Sea-Town, situate in a little, but most pleasant Island, called *Ticuarinum*, fifteen miles in compass; opposite to the Out-let of the River *Mindana*, a noted Empery, and one of the chief Keys that unlock the *Indies*; inhabited, besides the *Portugals*, by *Indians*, *Moors*, *Jews*, *Armenians*, *Guzarats*, *Baniaos*, *Bramas*, and many others, who for the cause of Trade and Gain, dwell here, without molestation for their Religion.

Curmar Batticale, on the Coast of *Malabar*, first *Cononor*; well built and beautified, with a very fair Haven, belonging to the *Portugals*, and well traded by Merchants.

Then *Calicut*, the chief of these parts, three miles in length upon the Sea, of exceeding Trade, especially in fine Calicoes, thence so called, Ginger, Cinamon, Pepper, and Cassia.

Cochin, a Sea-Town likewise, of little less Trade than *Calicut*.

To the southward hereof is *Cape Comarin*, or *Corman-del*; and a little from thence the Island *Zeylan*; large, and almost round, affirmed to be plentiful in Cinnamon, Ginger, Gold of the best sort, Silver, and all sorts of Mettals, Precious-Stones, and store of the largest Elephants; the chief Towns are *Trinquelimale* and *Batticalo*, *Jaffanapatan*, *Colmuch* now *Columbo*, having a fair Haven, the Royal Seat of the Kings, whence many Ships laden with Cinamon, Gems, Elephants, and other Commodities go yearly to other places.

Within the Gulf of *Bengala*, in the Kingdom of *Golkondo*, are *Negapatan*, *Madras*, *St. Georges Fort*, *Masulapatan*, *Orissa*, *Bellefor*, *Angeli*, &c. From all which they usually send plenty of Rice, Cotten-Cloth, a fine Stuff like Silk, made of a Grass, called there *Terva*; Long-Pepper, Ginger, Mirabolans, and other Merchandize.

Ongely and *Bengala*, giving name to the great Bay, situate on a Branch of the River *Ganges*, a place endowed with plenty of all things fit for life, rich in Merchandize; especially Rice, Gold, Precious Stones, Pearls, a curious sort of painted Cotten Cloth thence sent to all parts of the World.

Aracan and *Pegu*, the glory of these parts, great, strong, and Beautiful, Rich in Gold, Gems of divers sorts, Red-Wax, &c.

Lugor, on the Sea-side, near that little Istmos that joyneth the *Chersonese* to the main Land.

Martaban, *Sornaw*, *Queda*, renowned for the best Pepper, and in most plenty, for that cause much frequented by Merchants.

And in the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the narrow Strait between the Isle of *Sumatra* and the Peninsula, called the *Golden Chersonese*, stands *Malacca*, for Spices, Unguents, Gold, Silver, Pearls, and Precious-Stones, the most noted Empery of the East, once possessed and strongly fortified by the *Portugals*, but taken from them by the King of *Achem*.

Next *Jor*, at the very Point or Promontory, *Patane*, where the English and Hollanders have their Factories.

Siam, at the bottom of a great Bay, a goodly City, and conveniently seated on the River *Menam*, for Trade and Merchandize, which is Precious-Stones, much Spices, &c.

Cochin-china. *Champa* and *Cochinchina* in *Cambaya*, having store of Gold, and Lignum Aloes, valued at it's weight in Silver; Silk in abundance, Purfelan Earth for the making Cups, Dishes, and other Utenfils, Salt-Peter, &c.

To the northward whereof lyeth the Isle of *Ayuan*, a place of the greatest note for the Pearl-fishing.

China. Hereabout beginneth the Kingdom of *China*, which as it is the largest, richest, and best inhabited throughout the whole World, would require a Treatise correspondent; but because they are a People forbidding Forreigners to trade amongst them, unless in some few places, the knowledge of others coming onely by particular report, I shal only give a touch at two or three places which are most considerable for Trade; as

First, *Nanquin*, of incredible greatness, situate in a great Gulf, so called, nine leagues from the Sea, on the great River *Kiang*, wherein, by report, ride for the most part no less than 10000 of the Kings Ships, besides such as belong to private Merchants.

Canton, on the Navigable River *Macao*, where the *Portugals* had once a great Factory.

Fuchean, not far from the Sea, well-traded, and conveniently seated for conveyance of Merchandize throughout the whole Kingdom.

Scianbay a Town frequented by much Shipping, not above twenty four hours sayl from *Japan*; the Trade whereof is chiefly Cottons.

Numerous are the Ports of *China* besides these, which for the cause aforesaid are omitted: The general Trade whereof consists chiefly in Gold, Silver, Copper, *China*-Silks in abundance; fine Purfelans, Rhubarb, Musk, Civet, Amber, Camphire, Spices, Pearls, much *China*-Wood, and almost all sorts of Merchandize.

The Islands scattered up and down the *Indian* Seas, are very many, and rich in Merchandize, viz.

Japan. *Japan* the most northern Island of all, having several fair Ports, *Meaco* being the chief, at this time the Empory and Staple of *China*, whither they bring their Commodities for forreign Trade.

Philippines. The *Philippines*, so called, in honour of *Philip* the Second, King of *Spain*, in whose time discovered, many whereof have been, or now are, under that Crown.

Manillas Mattan, unfortunately remarkable for the death of *Magellan*, there slain in a Battle with the Natives.

Molucces. *Lequio Major*, *Lequio Minor*, *Formosa*, *Reix Magos*, the Isles of *Bandan*, *Molucces*, *Ternate*, *Tidor*, *Macbir*, *Rachian*, *Machian*, *Botone*, *Celibes*, *Gilolo*, *Macassar*, and *Amboina*, where that inhumane Butchery was by the *Hollanders* committed upon the *English*, Anno 1618. Unto all which respectively, not onely the Merchants of *China* and *India*, but the *Portugals*, *Spaniards*, *Dutch*, and *English*, have continual recourse by Shipping, bringing from thence Gold, Silver, and other Metals; Gems, Pearls, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Aloes, Sugar, Canes, Pepper, Drugs, Sanders white, red, and yellow, &c.

Borneo. *Borneo*, an Island of more note, and greater than any other spoken of in the *Indian* Seas, just under the Equator; the greatest riches whereof are, Camphire, Agarick, and Diamonds.

Places of note therein are, *Borneo*, *Sambas*, *Succadana*, *Benjarmassin*, &c.

Sumatra. *Sumatra*, under the Line also, whence to the Coast of *Malacca* the Strait is very narrow, not above a Musquet-shot in breadth; it affords great plenty of Wax, Silk, Cottons, Ginger, Pepper, Camphire, Agarick, and Cassia; rich in Mines, not onely of Tin, Iron,

Sulphur, and other Minerals, but of Gold such plenty, that 'tis credibly believed this was the *Ophir* of *Solomon*. The Inhabitants are either good Artificers, cunning Merchants, or expert Mariners. The chief Sea-Towns, *Achem*, the Royal-Seat; *Peder*, *Cambar*, *Menencabo*, and *Passaman*.

Java Major, rich in Corn, Mettals, Gems, Silks in abundance; Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, and some other Spices. The chief Towns, *Palambua*, *Sarabaya*, *Tuban*, *Dama*, *Charabon*, *Batavia*, and *Bantam* near the Straits of *Sunda*, which separate *Sumatra* from this Island.

This place, amongst many others, being the principal Factory of the *English* in all that part of the *Indies*.

The King of *Bantam* having great correspondence with, and great affection for, his Majesty of *England*; whereby 'tis hoped our Factory will be better settled, and our Traffick encreased in those parts, to the great advantage and profit of our *English* Merchants.

Java Minor, the South Coast whereof is not fully discovered, and the Places and Commodities onely by conjecture, so also are many other Islands and Places thereabouts, as *Nova Hollandia*, *Nova Guinea*, *Islas de Ladronas*, &c.

In the *Indian* Sea, and *Mare Pacificum*, which with the Coasts of *America*, remains onely to be spoken of. That great Sea or Ocean, was first so named by *Magellan*, who passing through those troublesome and tempestuous Straits, that bear his name, found such a change upon his coming into this main Ocean, that he gave it the name of *Mar del Zur*, from the calm and peaceable temper thereof.

California is the most Western part of *America*, which is washed by this Sea, once supposed to be a part of the Continent, but since discovered to be a large Island separated from the Main by a narrow Sea called *Mer Vermiglio*, by some, the Gulf of *California*.

Towns of trading here are few or none, at leastwise to us known; the Capes only observable, once coasted by *Sir Francis Drake*, as *Cape Blanco* and *Mendocino* in the North, and *St. Lucas* on the South, remarkable for the great Prize taken there from the *Spaniards* by *Capt. Cavendish*, in his Circumnavigation of the World.

On the South-east hereof are the Navigable Rivers of *St. Sebastian's*, *Rio de Spirito Santo*, *Cape Corientes*; the Towns of *Natividad*, pillaged and burnt by *Capt. Cavendish*; *St. Jago*, a little South of *Natividad*, the Shores whereof are said to be full of Pearls.

Acapulco the best Haven on the South Sea, in a safe and capacious Bay, with convenient Stations and Docks for shipping.

Aguatulco a noted Port, and rich, much used in the *Spanish* Voyages from *Mexico* southward, plundered by *Sir Francis Drake* and *Mr. Cavendish*.

Tacoante peque, *Guatamalo*, and *St. Jago, Salvador*, *St. Michaels*, *Carlos*, *Philippina*, *St. Foy*, where the *Spaniards* melt and cast their Gold into Ingots.

These, and indeed all the Western Shores of *America*, subject to the *Spaniards*, they being very cautious and jealous of any other Countrey to trade there; many of these Countreys, especially the *Valeys*, exceeding fruitful in Fruits and other necessaries for life, the mountainous parts being barren, but plentifully supplied with never-perishing Mines of Silver and Gold; the other Merchandize being Cottons, Sugars, Indigo, *Cochineel*, Liquid-Amber, Mastick, Tobacco, Sulphur, *Sarsaparilla*, several sorts of Gums, and other Apothecaries Drugs.

A little beyond *Cape Santa Maria*, in *Verugua*, lyeth *Panama*, over against *Porto Bell*, being the narrowest part of that long and narrow Isthmos, or Strait of Land that parteth the two Peninsulas of *America*, *Mexicana*

cana and *Peruana*, called the Straits of *Darien*, from a Town and River of the same name; in some places not twelve miles from Sea to Sea, in many not above seventeen; a small Ligament for so great a Body, observable by that notable but successful attempt of *John Oxenham*, an adventurous Englishman, one of *Sir Francis Drake's* Followers, who arriving with seventy of his Companions in a small Bark, a little above *Nombre de Dios*, the chief Town of the Isthmos, or *Mar del Norte* side, drew his Ship on Land, covered it with Boughs, and guided by some Negroes, marched over-land with his Company, till he came to a River; there cut down Wood, made him a Pinnace, entered the South-Sea, went to the Isle of *Pearls*, took from the Spaniards 60000 pound weight of Gold, and 200000 pound weight of Silver, returned to Land; but through the mutiny of some of his own Company, was intercepted, and never returned to his Ship or Countrey: This Recorded by the Spanish Writers with great admiration.

The Towns and Places on the Shores of *Peru*, are first *Bonaventura*, on a Bay so called; *Cape de Francisco*.

Puerto Vego, not far from the Sea, the first Town of these Parts possessed by the Spaniard, from whence the Trade is driven betwixt *Panama* and *Peru*, where are found very rich Emeralds.

Guyaquil, in a deep Bay, a noted and much frequented Empory of the Spaniards.

Payta, a small Town, but hath the safest and most frequented Harbour in all this Countrey: burnt by Captain *Cavendish*.

Lima, by the Spaniard called *Ciudad de los Reyes*, the most fruitful of all *Peru*, in the Latitude of 12 deg. and a half; a Town of greater wealth than bigness, the Riches of *Peru* passing yearly through it: sacked by *Sir Francis Drake*.

Parto Quemado, *Castro Vereyna*, whence cometh that Tobacco called *Right Vereynas*.

Ariquipa, where the Silver of *Placa* and *Potosi* are shipped for *Panama*.

Next in *Chili* are *Copaynga*, *Serena*, *Porto val Paraiso*; out of which the English under *Drake* took a Ship, and therein 25000 Pezoes of the purest Gold of *Baldavia*.

Conception, *Auraca*, *Imperial*, *Baldavia*, *Oserna*, *Castro*, the most southern Town of all *Peru*.

To this Southern part of *Chili*, there is great expectation of an English Traffick with the Inhabitants, by reason of a disgust taken by the Natives against the Spaniards for their cruelty and infidelity.

And, in order thereunto, his Majesty and Royal Highness the Duke of York, and several others of the Nobility, designed a farther discovery of those parts for procuring a Trade and Commerce with the People of that Countrey; and in the year 1669, there were two Ships sent upon the same Discovery, the one called the *Sweepstakes*, under the conduct of that ingenious and venturous Commander, Capt. *John Norborough*; and the other the *Batchelour*, Capt. *Humphrey Flemming* Commander: Both which Ships proceeded on their Voyage till they came near the Straits of *Magellan*, not far from *Rio St. Julian*, which was the appointed place of wintering, until an opportunity presented to pass the said Straits; near which place they lost one another: whereupon the *Batchelour* returned home, with a strong apprehension that his Consort was lost: But on the contrary, the *Sweepstakes* very honourable proceeded on her Voyage, and passed through the Straits into *Mar-del-zur*, alias, *Mare Pacificum*, and sailed alongst the Coast of *Chili*, unto a place called *Baldavia*, in the latitude of 39 deg. 30 min. or thereabouts, under the power and jurisdiction of the Spaniards, who have the command thereof as far as the reach of their Guns; who at first pretended a friendship with our Men, but at last be-

trayed and detained four of them, which Captain *Norborough* very diligently endeavoured to release; but proving ineffectual, was constrained to leave them behind, and so returned back through the Straits, and in June 1671 came home, to the great satisfaction of the whole Court, giving great hopes of procuring a Trade in those Parts, that may possibly prove very advantageous to the whole Kingdom, by reason of the abundance of Gold and Silver in that Countrey.

From *Baldavia* to the Straits of *Magellan* there are no Towns; the Capes of note are, *Cabo de las Islas*, *Punta del Gado*; and at the very entrance of the Strait, *Cape de la Victoria*, so called from *Magellan's* Ship first passing this way.

The West-Entrance of the Straits of *Magellan*, is in Straits of 53 degrees of South Latitude; and the East-Entrance *Magellan* lies in 52 deg. 20 m. the length 110 leagues, and the breadth in some places two leagues over, in others not fully two miles. This place was first discovered and passed through by *Ferdinando Magellan* a Portugal; followed by *Sir Francis Drake*; afterwards it grew familiar to many Seamen.

There is another Passage betwixt the South-Sea and *Fructum Atlantick-Ocean*, to the southward hereof, called *Fructum le Maire*, found out, Anno 1615, by *Jacob le Maire*, and *William Cornelison Schouten*, much more convenient than the former; betwixt both which the Land is called *Terra del Fuga*, the South Point whereof is *Cape Horn*; the two Lands betwixt which they sailed when first discovered, they called *States-land* on the East, and on the West *Mauritius-land*.

The next places of note on the main Continent, beginning at *Cape Virgines*, lying at the very eastermost part of the Strait *Magellan*, are *Rio de la Cruz*, where *Magellan* stayed two months.

Rio St. Julian, *Port Desire*, *Rio de las Camarones*, *Cape Rotundo*, *Cape St. Antonio*, at the Mouth of *Rio de la Plata*, a large River, and of so violent a stream, that the Sea, for many leagues together, altereth not its taste.

On the North hereof is *Brasil*, possessed chiefly by *Brasil* the Portugals; a Countrey abounding with exceeding plenty of the best Sugars; that and the great quantity of Red-Wood used for the dying of Cloth, being the chief Commodities hereof.

The places of note, are *Santos*, *St. Vincents*, *Saint Sebastian*, at the Mouth of *Rio Janeiro*, *Spirita Santa*, *Porto Seguro*, *To das los Santos*, *Salvador*, *Olanda* on the River *Meragnon*, *Cape Blanca*, *Pernambuco*, and *Augustine* the eastermost part of *America*.

Paraiba, on the River so called; *Rio de Grand*, *Para*, *Rio de Amazonas*, a River full of Islands at the entrance, broad and of a long course, the discoveries whereof are not fully made.

Places to the northward are *Caripo*, memorable for a Colony of the English there planted by Captain *Robert Harcourt*, 1608. on the Bank of *Wiapoco*.

The River *Oronoque*, and *Sarenam*, on a River so called, in the Countrey of *Guiana*, not long since a thriving Plantation of the English, lately delivered into the hands of the Dutch; yielding Sugars, Cottons, Tobacco, Wood for Dyers, and some other Commodities.

St. Thomas, the only Town of *Guiana* inhabited by the Spaniard.

Porto de Guero, *Puerto la Cabelo*, *St. Martha*, on the Shores of the Ocean, neighboured by a safe and convenient Haven: spoiled by *Sir Francis Drake*.

Rio de La Haba, *New Salamanca*, *Santa Cruz de Mopos*, near the confluence of the Rivers *St. Martha* and *Magdalena*.

Cathargena, situate in a Peninsula, well fortified since the taking thereof by *Sir Francis Drake*, who Anno 1585, took it by assault, and carried from thence, besides

sides inestimable sums of money, 240 Brass Pieces of Ordnance.

Next *Darien*, near the Strait of Land so called, on the Bank of the River *Uraba*.

Nombre de Dios. *Nombre de Dios*, conveniently seated on the upper Sea for a Town of Trade, whither the Spaniards brought their Goods from *Spain* for *Panama*, and from *Panama* for *Spain*; taken also by Sir Francis Drake.

St. Philips, situate on a safe and strong Haven called *Porto Bell*, built in this place by the command of King *Philip* the Second, to be the Staple of Trade betwixt *Spain* and *Panama*, instead of *Nombre de Dios*, where it was before; removed partly because of the unwholesome Air of *Nombre de Dios*, but chiefly because that Town lay too open to the English Invasions; fortified with two strong Castles on each side of the Haven, yet for all that, Surprized and Pillaged by Captain *Parker*, Anno 1601.

Gulf of Mexico. *Baya de Cartago*, *Cape de Honduras*, *Porto de Sal*, *Porto de Cavallos* the most noted Haven in the Gulf of *Honduras*; whence compassing the Peninsula of *Yucatan* by *Cape de Cotoche*, the great Bay or Gulf of *Mexico* openeth it self; the Ports and Places of the Shores whereof were heretofore little frequented, unless by the Spaniard: in these later times, and since the Plantation of *Jamaica* by the English, something better, though yet not much known.

The chief, and almost the onely place, is *Lavera Cruz*, the next Port Town to the great City of *Mexico*, from which it is distant about sixty leagues.

The Traffick and Commodities of these Eastern parts of *America* being the same with those on the Shores and Coasts of *Mar del Sur*, spoken of before.

North-eastward hereof lyeth the Coast of *Florida*; betwixt which, and the Coasts of *Guiana*, before treated of, lie scattered up and down the Sea a great number of Islands, some greater, some lesser, viz.

Cuba, *Hispaniola*, *Jamaica*, *Porto Rico*, the *Caribes*, and *Lucayos*.

Cuba. *Cuba* a large Island, in length from *Cape Magest* near *Hispaniola*, to *Cape St. Antonio*, 230 leagues; a fertile Soyl, liberally stored with Ginger, Cassia, Mastick, Aloes, Sugar, &c.

Ports of most note, *St. Jago*, *Salvador*, *Sancta Cruz*, *Sancto Spirito*, *Trinidad*, *Port del Principe*, *Baracoa*, *Matanca*, and the *Havana*, a noted and well-traded Port, so strongly situate and fortified, both by Nature and Art, that it seems impregnable.

Hispaniola. *Hispaniola*, a large Island also, but not so big as *Cuba*, a plentiful and pleasant Countrey, once abounding in Gold, but long since exhausted; it affords Ginger and Sugar in abundance.

The Ports worthy observation, *St. Domingo*, the Residence of the Governor, not yet recovered of the Damage done by Sir Francis Drake, *St. Salvador*, *Inguana*, or *Sancta Maria del Porto*, *Porto de la Plata*, *Azua* or *Compostella*, &c.

Jamaica. *Jamaica*, on the South of *Cuba*, from whence distant twenty leagues or thereabouts, and not much more from *Hispaniola*; formerly possessed by the Spaniard, not many years ago taken by the English, who therein have begun a gallant Plantation; the wholesomeness of the Air, and fertility of the Soyl, giving great hopes (if not assurance) of a continued encrease and improvement thereof, to the encouragement of such as are already there, or others that shall hereafter transport themselves thither. Merchandize of their own growth, ore Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, Indigo, and several sorts of Woods serviceable for Dyers and others. Places of note are *Sevilla*, *Melilla*, *Oristian*, *Punta Nigrilla*, *Port Royal*, *Port Moranto*, *Agua*, &c.

Porto Rico. *Porto Rico*, something Mountainous, but indifferent fruitful, exposed sometimes to those suddain and trou-

blesome Tempests, called Hurricanes, as are the rest of these places hereabout. The Commodities, Ginger, Sugar, Cassia, and Hydes; the European Cartel so encreasing in most of these Islands, that they have grown wild by reason of their multitude; the inhabitants of many of the places killing thousands for their Skins only, leaving their flesh as a prey to ravenous Creatures. Places of note are, *Porto Rico*, *Arezibo*, *Luyza*, &c.

The *Caribes*, or *Cannibal* Islands, so called in general, because at first discovery inhabited by *Cannibals*, or Man-eating people, as the word imports; extended in the Sea like a Bow, of different temper and quality; the principal are these, *Margerita*, *Trinidad*, *Granadilla*, *St. Lucies*, *St. Vincent*, *Barbadoes*, a flourishing Colonie and Plantation of the English, well peopled; the Soil in shew like *England* but more fruitful; furnished on the South side with a large and commodious Haven, driving a great Trade in Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, Indigo, and Logwood, &c.

Next *Martinico*, *Dominico*, *Mary-gallant*, *Disfede*, *Guardalupe*, *Antego*, *Barbada*, *Mount-sei*, *St. Christophers*, *Nevis*, *St. Martins*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Anguilla*, *Sancta Cruz*, and many others of less note.

The *Lucayos* are *Mayaguana*, *Sumana*, *Yumeta*, *Yuma*, *Lucayos Gaanabani*, *Cygnateo*, *Lucanoeque* and *Bahama*, memorable for giving name to the violent Current interposing betwixt it and the demy Island of *Florida*, of so forcible a course, that no strength of Wind or Oars can prevail against it, (as is commonly reported).

Florida was first discovered by the English, under the command of *Sebastian Cabot*, Anno 1497. so called by *John de Ponte*, afterwards from the fresh verdure and flourishing estate in which he found it: The Ports are *Sancta Lucia*, *St. Augustine*, *St. Matthews*, *Port Royal*, *Cape Fear*, *Port Charles*, and *St. Hellens*, which three lie near the borders of *Virginia*.

Virginia, a gallant Plantation of the English, having many excellent properties above other Nations, as the temperature of the Air, fruitfulness of the Soyl, commodiousness of situation; many great and navigable Rivers, and safe and spacious Harbours. The first discovery hereof by the two *Cabots*, Father and Son, Anno 1497. did first entitle the Crown of *England* to this Countrey, who still possess it, having there a large and flourishing Plantation. The chief Trade, besides other Commodities, is Tobacco, where there is such abundance, that no place affordeth more, or of better quality. The Rivers are, *James River*, *York River*, *Potomac*, *Rapahanock*, *Elizabeth River*, *Wicomicoco*, and many others, all falling into the great Bay called *CHE-SEAPEACH*.

The two Capes, at the entrance whereof are *Cape Henry*, and *Cape Charles*. Towns of most note are, *James-Town*, the Seat of the Governour, and many others.

Eastward of *Virginia* lyeth the Isles of *Burmudes*, so called from *John Bermudes* a Spaniard, by whom it was first discovered: Also called the *Summer* Islands, from Sir *George Summer*, who there suffered shipwreck; there are several of them, altogether making a body in form of a Cressant, and inclose very good Ports, as those of *Southampton*, *Harrington*, and *Pagets*. The Air is almost alwayes serene, very healthful, agreeing well with English bodies, who have here at divers times settled and established a fair and powerful Colonie. The healthfulness of the place inviting that famous Mathematician Mr. *Richard Normood*, once Reader of *Gresham* Colledge in *London*, to make his abode here. *Cochaneil* and Tobacco, with some Pearls, Amber, and fair Oranges being their principal Riches, for which they have a good Trade.

To the North-east of *Virginia* lyeth *Mary-land*, and *Mary-New-England*, a Countrey bravely situate, and very agreeable

New
England
The Soil exceeding fruitful of Natures necessities, even to excess; supplied also with many large and capacious Bayes and Rivers. The Commodities, besides store of Flesh and Corn sent abroad, are Furs, Amber, Flax, Hemp, Cedar, Pitch; Tar, Malts, Cables, and Timber for Shipping and other uses; in a word, whatsoever comes to England from the Sound, might be as well supplied from hence.

The chiefest Places are *New-York*, seated on the great River *Manhattans*, or *Hudsons* River, near its fall into the Ocean, and not far from the Isle *Mattowacks*, or *Long-Island*, over against the East end whereof the River *Connecticut* fallerh into the Sea.

The next *Boston*, *Barnstable*, *New-Plimouth*, near unto which is that observable hooked Point of Land named *Cape Cod*, with several others: And *St. Georges* Port, built by the English, at the Mouth of the River *Sagahádár*.

Nova
Scotia,
Adjoyning hereunto lyeth *Nova Scotia*, *Nova Francia*, or *Canadies*, and the small Peninsula, called *Accadia*, betwixt the Bay of *St. Lawrence*, where the great River *Canada* falleth into the Gulf and the main Sea. The noted places are *Port Royal*, *St. Lukes*, *Port au Montou*, *Gaspe*, *Gachepe*, *St. Croix*, *Franco Roy*, and *St. Lewis*. The Commodities are chiefly Furs, &c.

Not far to the eastward hereof, lyeth the Isle of *Sables*.

New-
found-
Land.
At the most Eastern part of *America Septentrionalis*, lyeth *New-found-land*, an Island separated from the Main, or *Terra Corterialis*, by a Frith or Strait, called *Gulf de Casteaux*, furnished on the Sea-Coast with abundance of Cod-fish, and other Fish; for the catching of which, Ships of many Countreys frequent that place; having also many large and convenient Havens, as *Rennosa*, *Fair-Haven*, *Thorn-Bay*, *Trinity-Bay*, *Bonavist*, *White-Bay*, *Port Trespass*, *St. Georges Bay*, *St. Jones*, &c. The Air of this Countrey never very extreame, more temperate in the depth of Winter than with us in England, the Brooks being never to frozen over that the Ice is able to bear a Dog; and those little Frosts but seldom holding three nights together.

Fretum
Davis.
Fretum
Hudson.
Before the Island lyeth that long Bank, extending in length some hundred of leagues; near to which are many little Islands, called by *John Cabot*, *Bacalos*, peculiar now to one onely, from the numerous multitude of Cod-fish which swarmed hereabout. Betwixt *Cape de Gumay* in *Terra Corterialis*, and the Capes *Farewel* and *Desolation*, near *Groenland*, lyeth the two Straits, named *Fretum Davis*, and *Fretum Hudson*, so called from the first Discoverers; a Sea dilating it self much both towards the North, South, and West, giving great Hopes thereby of a Passage to *China*, and the *East-Indies*: And therefore notwithstanding the Ice, Fogs, and other Incumbrances leached into by many English Worthies, as *Frobisher*, *Davis*, *Weymouth*, *Hudson*, *Button*, *Baffin*, *Smith*, *James*, *Gillam*, and others, who have failed therein, some one way, and some another, and given names to many places, viz. *King James his Cape*, *Queen-Ann's Cape*, *Prince Henry's Foreland*, *Saddel Island*, *Barren Island*, *Redgoose Island*, *Digs his Island*, *Hackluts Headland*, *Smiths Bay*, *Prince Ruperts River*, *Maudlin Sound*, *Fair-haven*, and many others, even from *James his Bay* on the South, at the bottom whereof *Hudson* wintered in the latitude of 51 degrees, to *Baffins Bay* on the North, lying in the latitude of 79 degrees; and to the westward, as far as *Port Nelson*, where *Sir Thomas Button* wintered; being more westerly than *Mr. Hudsons Bay* by 190 leagues; and near as far towards the West as *Cape California* in *Mar del Zur*, where finding the Tyde continually to rise every twelve hours fifteen foot or more; and that a West Wind did make

the Neap Tydes equal to the Spring Tydes; finding also the Tydes to set sometimes eastwards, sometimes westwards, gave good hope to *Mr. Hubard* (who made the Plat thereof) of a through Passage, called therefore *Hubards Hope*.

And in the year 1667, a very honourable and worthy Design was renewed, and undertaken for the discovery of this North-West Passage, and seding a Trade with the Indians in those Parts, by several of the Nobility of England, and divers Merchants of note belonging to the City of London, who fitted out two small Vessels for that purpose, the one called the *Nonsuch Ketch*, Captain *Zachariah Gillam* Commander, the other the *Eagle Ketch*, Captain *Stanard* Commander; the latter whereof being by stormy Weather beaten back, returned home without success; but the other proceeding on her Voyage, in her way made the Land of *Buss*, lying betwixt *Iseland* and *Groenland*; passed through *Hudsons Straits*, then into *Baffins Bay*; from thence southerly into the Great Bay, where in the latitude of fifty one degrees, or thereabouts, is a River now called *Ruperts River*, he wintered, found a friendly correspondence and civil entertainment with the Natives, traded with them in exchange of Bever-Skins, &c. for Knives, Beads, Looking-Glasses, Hatchets, and other trivial Commodities; and the next year returned with good success, and future hopes of an excellent Trade in those parts, giving invitation thereby to the aforesaid Noblemen and Merchants to adventure again, Anno 1669. Which Voyage being not yet performed, leaves us ignorant both of the Places and Trade thereof (save what is already known) undiscovered, till the conclusion of the Voyage.

Groenland, called by the Natives *Setanunga*, is that Groenland last part of *America*, which remains onely to be spoken of; a Countrey, as is supposed, but thinly inhabited, and by reason of the abundance of Ice, and inhospitableness of the People, little frequented, and consequently not so well known, as to give a perfect description thereof; for notwithstanding several Voyages have been made thither on purpose, many Ships have accidentally touched upon the Coasts thereof in pursuance of the N. W. Discoveries; yet for the causes aforesaid, the Countrey lies still obscured in a Northern Mist, being to us almost altogether unknown, unless the names of certain Bayes, Capes, and such like, as *Whale-sound*, *Horn-sound*, *Rombels-ford*, *Conningham*, *Gilberts-sound*, *Cocking-ford*, *Cape Comfort*, *Cape Desolation*, all within the Streight; *Cape Farewel*, *Cape Discord*, *Leister-point*, *Warwick-Foreland*, *Hernolds-Ness*, *Beresford*, not far from the West part of *Iseland*; and several others.

South-westward from *Iseland*; about 140 leagues, lyeth an Island called *Buss*, in the latitude of 57 degrees 35 minutes, not yet fully discovered; but only as it hath been accidentally seen by some; who upon other Discoveries have occasionally passed those Seas, as Captain *Gillam* in his first Voyage to the North-West Passage had Soundings near unto it.

From *Iseland*, about 135 leagues North-eastwards, in the latitude of seventy one degrees, lyeth an Island called *Trinity Island*, the North-East Point whereof is *Trinity Island* named *Youngs-Foreland*, a place formerly much frequented by the Dutch for their Whale-fishing; the Land is very high, full of Rocks and Mountains; one especially much higher than the rest; called *Bears Mountain*.

Thus briefly have I touched at, and as it were, onely named the Sea-Coasts of most of the known Parts of the World, which may serve as an entrance to the succeeding *Sea-Atlas*; commending the Discovery of such parts as are yet unknown to the search of Posterity.

The Discoveries that have been made within this two hundred years, by the Worthies of our own Nation, as well as Strangers.

Chrisropher Columbus the Genoes, first determinately attempted to seek after, and in the year 1492 prosperously discovered the great Continent of *America*.

John Cabot a Venetian, and his Son *Sir Sebastian*, born in *England*, succeeded *Columbus* in that famous Attempt, and discovered all the North Coasts thereof, from *Cape Florida* to *New-found-Land*.

But *Americus Vesputius*, in discovering some of the South Parts thereof, obtained the honour of having the whole Continent called by his Name *America*.

Ferdinando Magellan, Anno 1519, was the first that found out that Strait towards the Antartick Pole, which gives a Passage between *Mar del Zur* and the Atlantick Ocean, called by his Name, *Fretum Magellanicum*.

Mr. Richard Chancellor first found out the Passage by Sea to *Russia*, Anno 1550.

Sir Hugh Willoughby first discovered *Greenland*, or King *James* his New-Land; attempted to find the North-East Passage to *Cathay* and *China*, Anno 1553, but in his return was frozen to death.

Mr. Stephen Burroughs attempted the like Passage, anno 1556, discovered several places in *Russia*, *Nova Zembla*, and thereabout, to his lasting memory.

Sir Francis Drake, that adventurous and valiant English Worthy, after a Voyage first made to *Nombre de Dios*, and other parts of the *West Indies*, in the years 1572, and 1573, having then only a sight of the *South Sea*, renewed in himself a noble desire of sayling therein; and after some hindrances at home, in Service of his Prince and Countrey, anno 1577, by gracious Commission from his Sovereign, and the help of divers Friends, Adventurers, fitted himself with five Ships for his intended design, and passing through the Straits of *Magellan*, made many rare Discoveries there, and on the West of *America*; sailed thence through the South Sea to the *East Indies*, and steering homeward by the *Cape of Good Hope*, after two years and ten months spent in that Circum-navigation of the World, and many excellent Achievements and Discoveries there performed, that worthy Knight, and most noble Neptune, happily returned to *Plymouth* whence he first set forth. Other Voyages he made sometime afterwards to the main Continent of *America*, and the Islands thereof, wherein were taken by that English Hero, the City of *St. Jago*, *Sancto Domingo*, *Cortagena*, with the Fort and Town of *St. Augustine* in *Florida*.

Mr. Tho. Cavendish not long after followed the trace of *Sir Francis* through the Straits of *Magellan*, encompassed the whole circumference of the Terrestrial Globe, in the year 1587, and prosperously returned (laden with honour and applause) into his Native Countrey.

Several famous Men among the *Netherlanders* have also, to their lasting credit, encompassed this Globe of Earth and Sea, as *Olivier van de Nort*, *Isaac le Maire*, and *William Cornelison Schouten*, who according to their

several Courses and Voyages, made discoveries not to be forgotten by Posterity.

Sir Martin Frobisher, Anno 1576, attempted the North-West Passage, sailed to the latitude of 62 degrees, found that great Inlet, since known by his Name, *Frobishers Straits*.

Mr. Arthur Pett, and *Mr. Charles Jackman*, Anno 1580, went out in two Ships for the discovery of the River *Ob*, and a Passage to *China*, arrived at *Vaigats*, passed the Straits, took particular observation along the East Part of *Nova Zembla*, the North of *Russia* and *Samoeds* Countrey, so far as the Ice would give him leave.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Anno 1583, going for Discovery of the North of *America*, came into the great River *St. Lawrence* in *Canada*, settled the Government of the Fishing there.

Master *John Davis* attempted the discovery of the North-West Passage, anno 1585; came into the latitude of 66 degrees, plied alongst the Coast, observed the probability of a Passage there, and in the end of the year returned.

The next year went again for a further Discovery, found a great Inlet betwixt the latitude of 55 and 56 degrees; Traded with the People of the Place, and so returned.

In the year 1587, he took a third Voyage for discovery of those Parts, followed his course to the North and North-West, as far as the latitude of 76 degrees, having the Continent on the West, and *Groenland* (which he named *Desolation*) on the East; and passing on to the latitude of 86 degrees, the Passage enlarged it self so, that he could not see the Western Shoar; then he altered his course southerly to the latitude of 73 degrees, in a great Sea free from Ice, of an unreasonable depth; and by reason of the departure of two Ships which he left a Fishing, he returned home. This Passage (as he was the first Discoverer) he called by his own name, *Fretum Davis*.

The Discovery of these Lands, Coasts, Islands, Straits, Havens, Bayes, Rivers, &c. with the Commodities and Advantages arising from the same, in a Treatise of his own, called the *Worlds Hydrographical Description*, with his yearly Reporteries and Journals, may more largely appear.

Mr. Stephen Bennet first discovered *Cherry Island*, Anno 1603, at the Charge of *Sir Francis Cherry*, and therefore beareth his name.

Mr. Henry Hudson, Anno 1608, was sent to discover towards the North Pole, came to the latitude of 81 degrees, attempted the North-East Passage in two Voyages; performed one worthy discovery to the North-West into a great Bay called by his own name *Hudsons Bay*.

Jonas Pool and *Thomas Edge*, made a Voyage Northerly toward the Pole, first began the Whale killing in *Greenland*; to the eastward whereof *Mr. Edge* found another Island, called by his own name, *Edges Island*.

F I N I S.

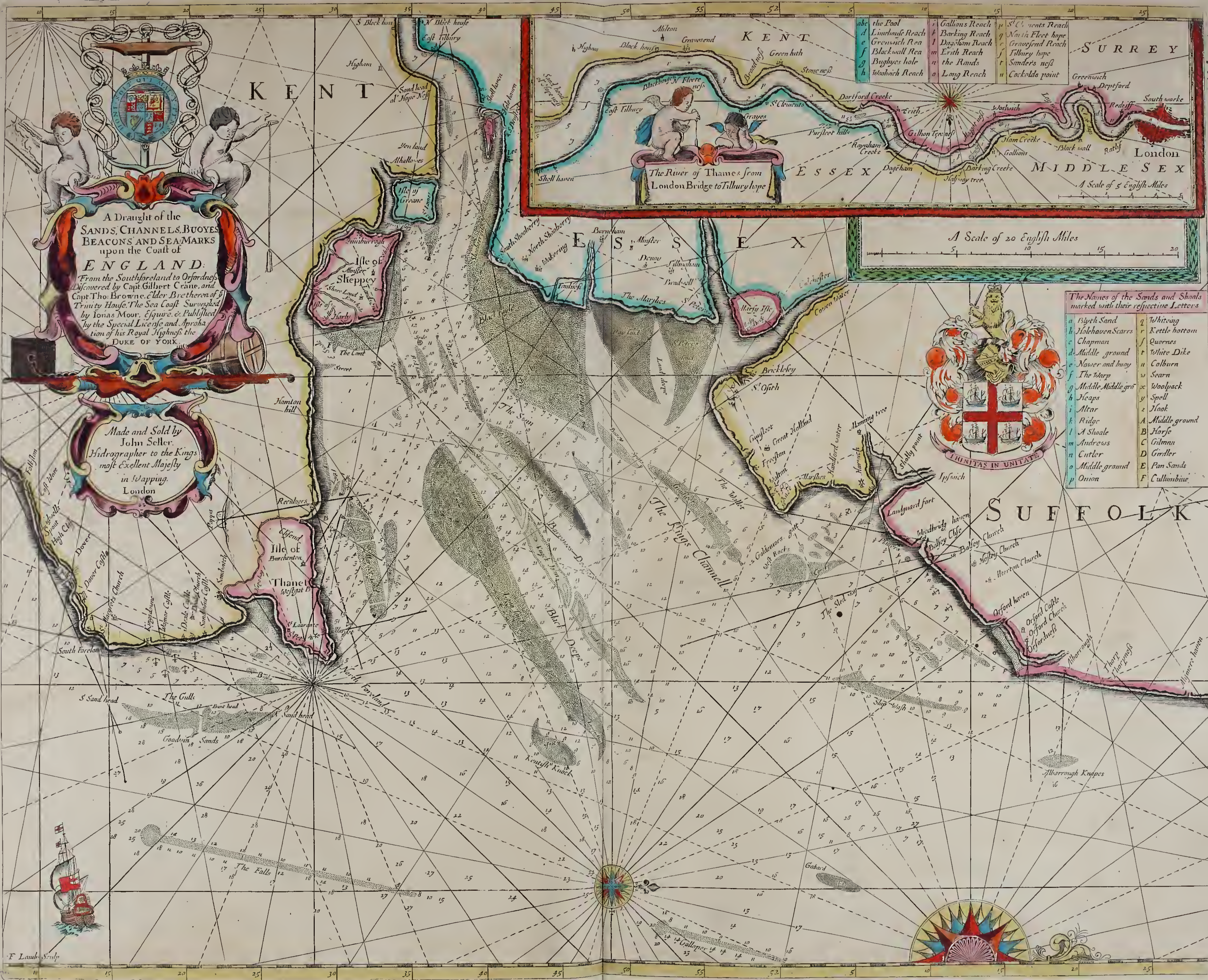




(3)
A Draught of the Sands, Channells &c on the Coast of

England.

From the South Foreland to Orfordness.



A Draught of the
SANDS, CHANNELS, BUOYES
BEACONS AND SEA-MARKS
upon the Coast of
ENGLAND:

From the Southforeland to Orfordness
Discovered by Capt. Gilbert Ceane, and
Capt. Tho. Browne, Elder Brethren of St.
Trinity House, The Sea Coast Surveyed
by Jonas Moor, Esquire, & Published
by the Special Licence and Approba-
tion of his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF YORK.

Made and Sold by
John Seller,
Hydrographer to the Kings
most Excellent Majesty
in Wapping,
London.

A Scale of 20 English Miles

The Names of the Sands and Shoals
marked with their respective Letters

a	Bych Sand	q	Whitewing
b	Holehaven Scars	r	Kettle bottom
c	Chapman	s	Quornes
d	Middle ground	t	White Dike
e	Nower and buoy	u	Calburn
f	The Tarp	v	Scarn
g	Middle Middle ground	w	Woolpack
h	Heaps	x	Spell
i	Altar	y	Shoal
k	Ridge	z	Middle ground
l	A Shoale	A	Horfe
m	Andrews	B	Gilman
n	Cutler	C	Gardler
o	Middle ground	D	Par Sands
p	Onion	E	Cullumbine

(4)
From Yarmouth to Coquet Island. North Coast of
ENGLAND

East Coast of Scotland

5.
Rivers of Humber & Tyne

THE River of Humber

Described by John Seller Hydrographer to the Kings most excellent Majestie

A Scale of ten English Miles



The names of the sands in the River of Tyne

A	Town shore	H	Larro middle ground
B	Ridder Shore	I	North road sand
C	Bill Shore	K	Dirtwick sand
D	Ballast shore	L	Coble cleane
E	Face sand	M	Hind sand
F	South road sand	N	Bill sand
G	Larro sand	O	Mycke scalp

THE RIVER OF TYNE

Described by John Seller Hydrographer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie

Cuius privilegio

A Scale of English Miles



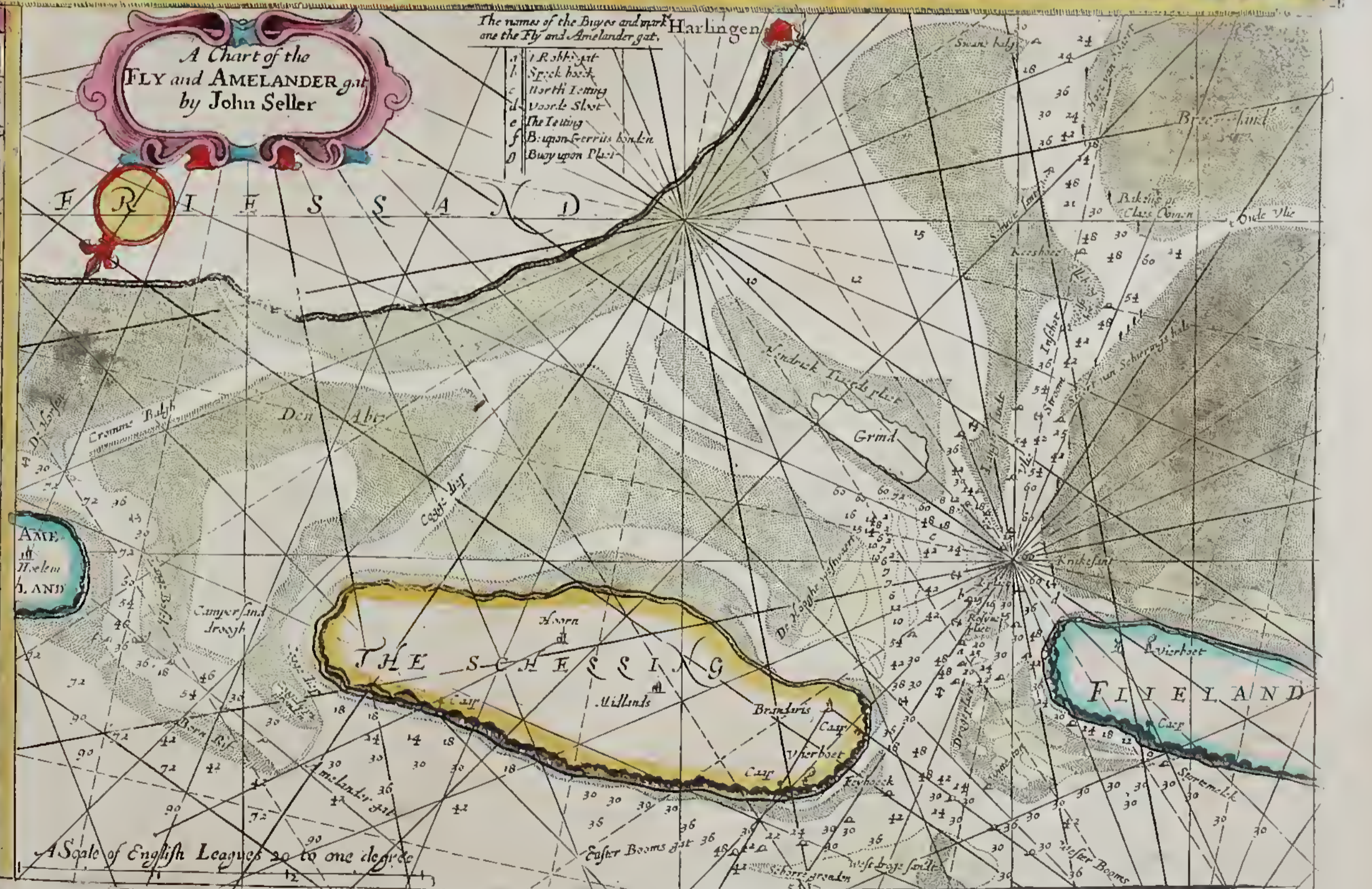
7
Flanders



English and French Leagues 20 in one degree

Duytche mylen 15 in een graet

South Sea Is. & Fly, streamer, Femer — Fly & Amelander.



9
Lemes Elve — Coast of Jutland &c —

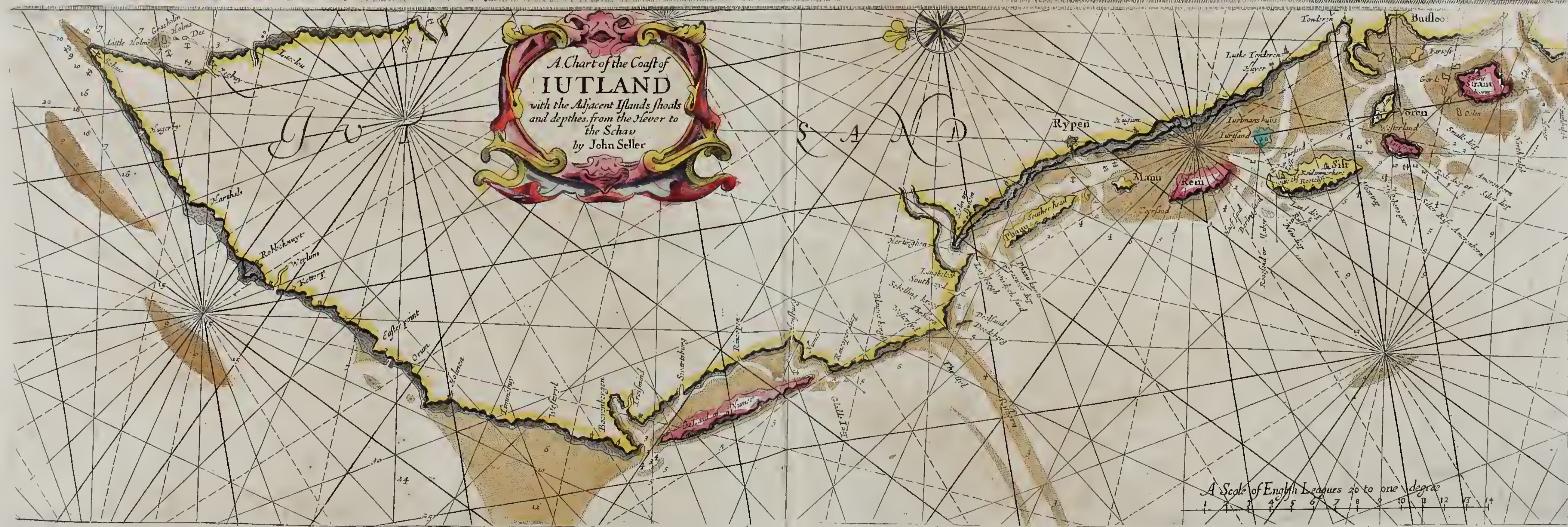
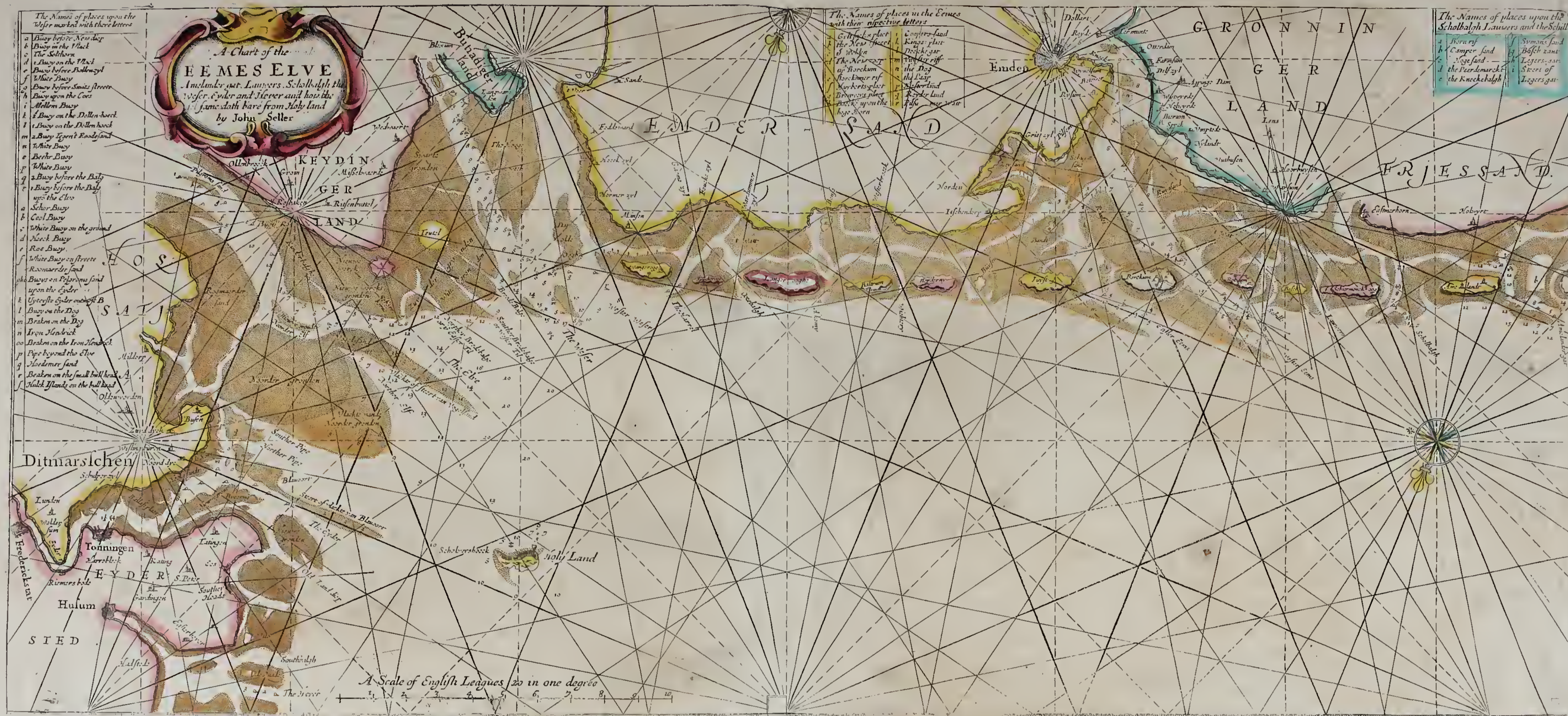
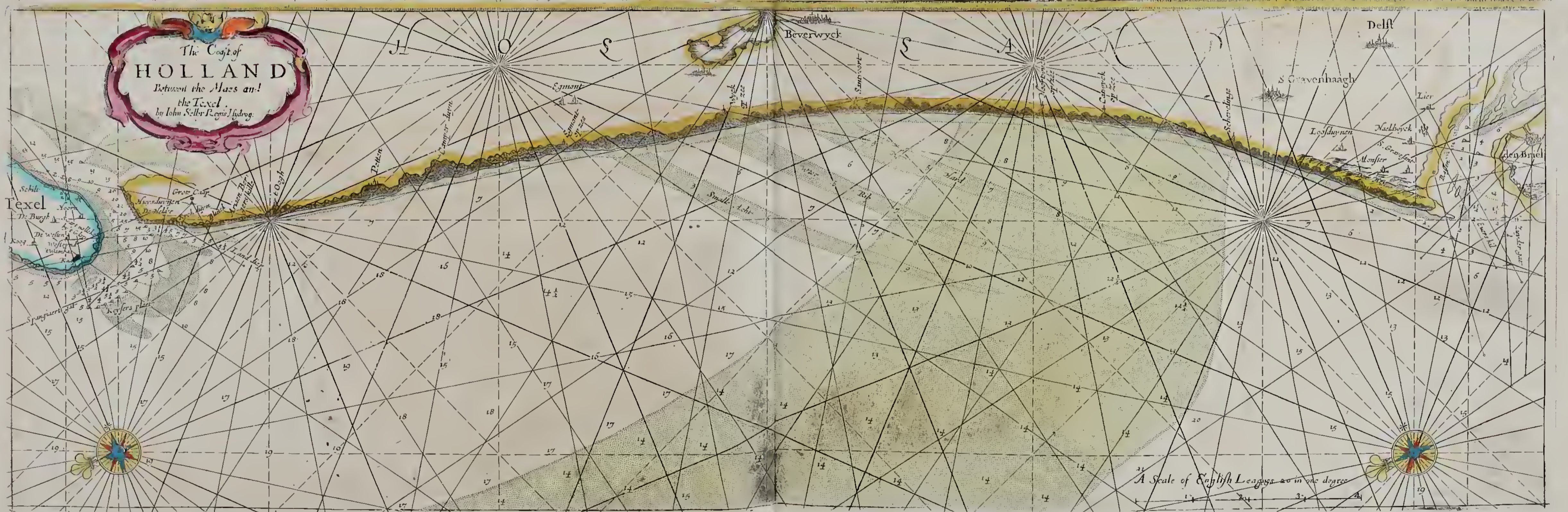


Chart of the Maes and Wieringen, Coast of Holland



II
Baltick sea with the North Borden & Lading.



English Leagues 20 in one degree. Liues de France 20 per un grade
Leagues de Spania desiccate emedie un grada
Duytche mylen 15 in een graat

English Leagues 20 in one degree

English Leagues 20 to one degree

A Chart
of the
BALTICK Sea
with the
North Bodom & Lading
Described by
Iohn Seller
Cum Privilegio

Russia, Lapland, Finnmark, Nova Zemla & Greenland



A Chart of the Sea Coasts of
Russia Lapland Finmark
Nova Zemla and Greenland
Described by John Seller
Hydrographer
to the Kings most Excellent
Majesty

English Leagues 20 in one Degree Lieues de France 20 per un grade
Leguas de Spania desiccate emede un grada
Duytsche mylen 15 in een graet

Is - Two Channels in the River Dvina going up to Archangel

*A Large Description
of the two Chanells in the River
Dwina going up to the City of
ARCHANGEL
by John Seller*

English Leagues 20 in one degree
Lieses de France vingt per un grade
Leagues de Spania deffiate en die un grado
Duytsche mylen is in een great



14
Narrow Seas



15.
British Channel



A Chart of the
BRITISH
CHANEL

By JOHN SELLER
Hydrographer to the Kings
Most Excellent Majesties
LONDON

English	and	French	Leagues	20	in	one	degree
57				107			207
Leagues de Spania 17 1/2 un grado							
57				107			207
Duytsche Mylen 15 in een graede							
57				107			207

30
Bay of Biscaya

A Chart
Of the *BAY* of
BISCAIA
By John Seller
Hydrographer to the King

FRANCIA

Bretagne



ANIOU

PARIS

POICTOU

GAS

COIGNE

NAVARRRE

B I S C A I A

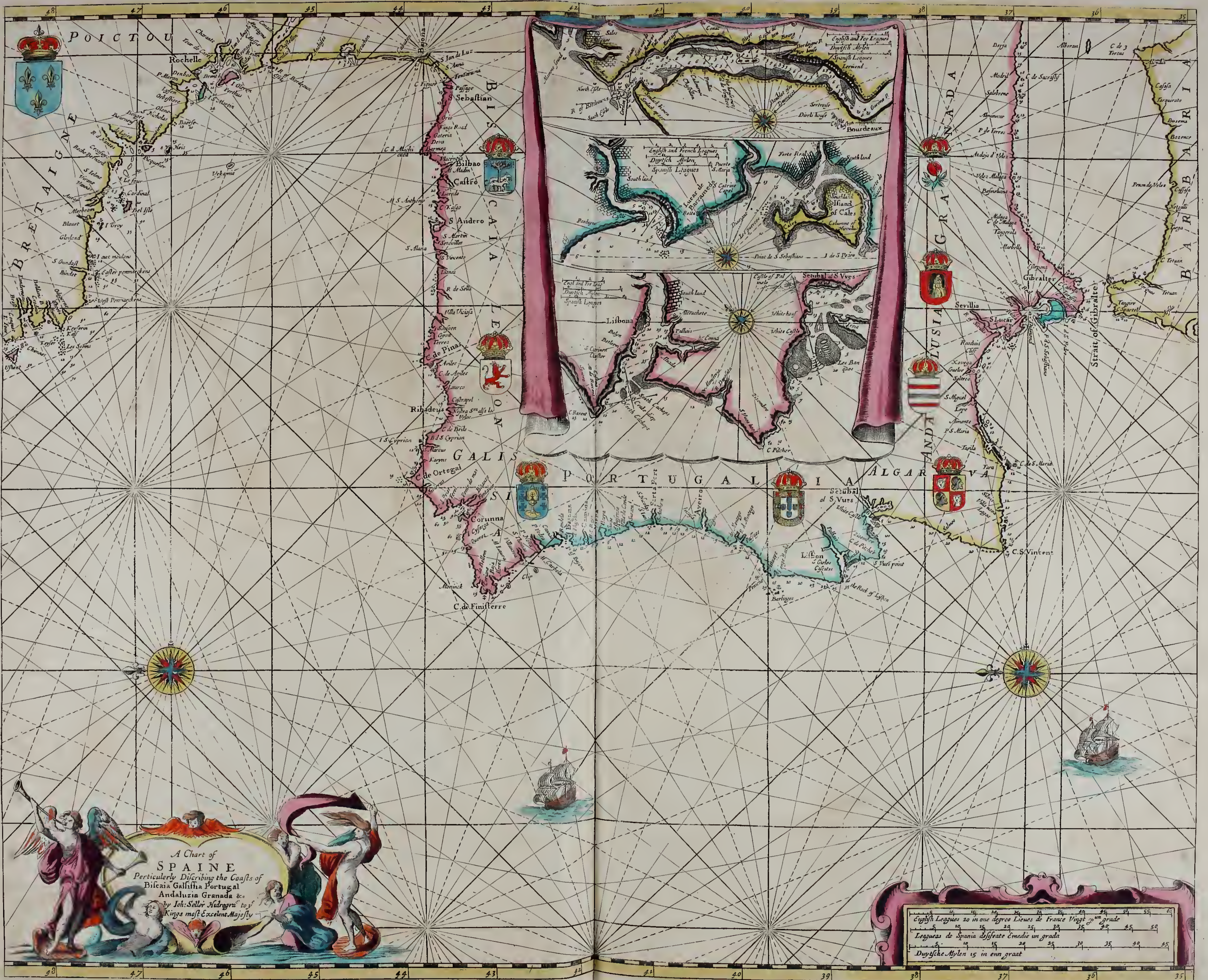
GALISSIA

C de Finisterre

English and French leagues 20 to one degree
Duytsche Mylen 15 in een Graad
Leguas de España 12 y un grado
J. Clerk fecit



Spain^a 17th



A Chart of
SPAINE
Particularly Describing the Coasts of
Biscaya Gallitia Portugal
Andalusia Granada &c.
by Joh: Seller Astronomer to y^e
Kings most Excellent Majesty

English Leagues 20 in one degree Lieues de France 20^{me} grade
10 25 30 35 40 45 50
Leagues de Spania dispartite en grade
10 25 30 35 40 45 50
Duytsche Mylen 15 in een graat

18.
Westernmost part of the Mediterranean Sea



A Chart of the
Westernmost Part of the
MEDITERRANEAN
SEA
By JOHN SELLER, Hy
drographer to the King.

G A L I E P A R S

H I S P A N I E
P A R S

ARABIA
OCCIDENTALIS

B A R B A R I A

R I A

The Names of the Islands, Capes, Havens, &c. lying in
the Westernmost part of the Mediterranean Sea

Arboran	26 C. Vesperis	30 A. Agosta
Formentera	27 M. Lora	31 B. Lagosa
Belera	28 Gorgona	32 G. Minasi
Comiger	29 Capraia	33 S. Maria deli
P. Medano	30 E. Ibi	34 Caetia
Jagomago	31 P. Lancia	35 Palmirolo
S. M. laire	32 Formigis	36 Pontio
Porto Yvica	33 Monte Chio	37 Ventibacue
Cabrera	34 Cigo	38 Iria
I. Dragoner	35 Iamula	39 Capri
M. Calibre	36 C. Rivele	40 Alicur
C. Formentell	37 I. Asinara	41 S. Ichni
G. Alaudia	38 I. Tolaria	42 Vulcano
C. Lape dra	39 Serpentem	43 La. Coronati
P. Colombi	40 Cortelajo	44 I. Longa
Porto Pedro	41 Palma de Sa	45 S. Pedro del Mal
C. de Salmes	42 S. Pedro	46 S. Montella
Porto Maon	43 Paceca	47 I. Sceda
P. Fomelle	44 Toro	48 S. Pedro de Nit
C. de Baiolis	45 Galita	49 Permo la
C. Tolon	46 Chiribial	50 Sanigo
I. Ribadin	47 Zambono	51 Promoniores
P. C. avrola	48 Pantalaro	52 I. Moloneto
Porto Cuvolo	49 Lampidaja	
Bovena	50 Limosa	

English and French Leagues in one degree
Leagues de Spania in one grade
Duytche mylen in een graet

Levant or Easternmost part of the Mediterranean Sea



The Names of the Islands, Capes, Havens, &c. Lying in the Easternmost part of the Mediterranean Sea

1. Euboia	2. Lemnos	3. Thasos	4. Samothrace	5. Imbros	6. Scyros	7. Euboea	8. Negropont	9. Salamis	10. Aegina	11. Hydra	12. Peloponnesus	13. Rhodus	14. Cos	15. Naxos	16. Paros	17. Naxos	18. Sicily	19. Sicily	20. Sicily	21. Sicily	22. Sicily	23. Sicily	24. Sicily	25. Sicily	26. Sicily	27. Sicily	28. Sicily	29. Sicily	30. Sicily	31. Sicily	32. Sicily	33. Sicily	34. Sicily	35. Sicily	36. Sicily	37. Sicily	38. Sicily	39. Sicily	40. Sicily	41. Sicily	42. Sicily	43. Sicily	44. Sicily	45. Sicily	46. Sicily	47. Sicily	48. Sicily	49. Sicily	50. Sicily	51. Sicily	52. Sicily	53. Sicily	54. Sicily	55. Sicily	56. Sicily	57. Sicily	58. Sicily	59. Sicily	60. Sicily	61. Sicily	62. Sicily	63. Sicily	64. Sicily	65. Sicily	66. Sicily	67. Sicily	68. Sicily	69. Sicily	70. Sicily	71. Sicily	72. Sicily	73. Sicily	74. Sicily	75. Sicily	76. Sicily	77. Sicily	78. Sicily	79. Sicily	80. Sicily	81. Sicily	82. Sicily	83. Sicily	84. Sicily	85. Sicily	86. Sicily	87. Sicily	88. Sicily	89. Sicily	90. Sicily	91. Sicily	92. Sicily	93. Sicily	94. Sicily	95. Sicily	96. Sicily	97. Sicily	98. Sicily	99. Sicily	100. Sicily
-----------	-----------	-----------	---------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	--------------	------------	------------	-----------	------------------	------------	---------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	-------------

A Chart of the Levant or Easternmost part of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BY JOHN SELLER
Hydrographer to the King London

English and French Leagues 20 in one degree
Leagues de 20 Spanis 17 1/2 in one degree
Duytsche mylen 15 in one degree

Coasts of Barbarie

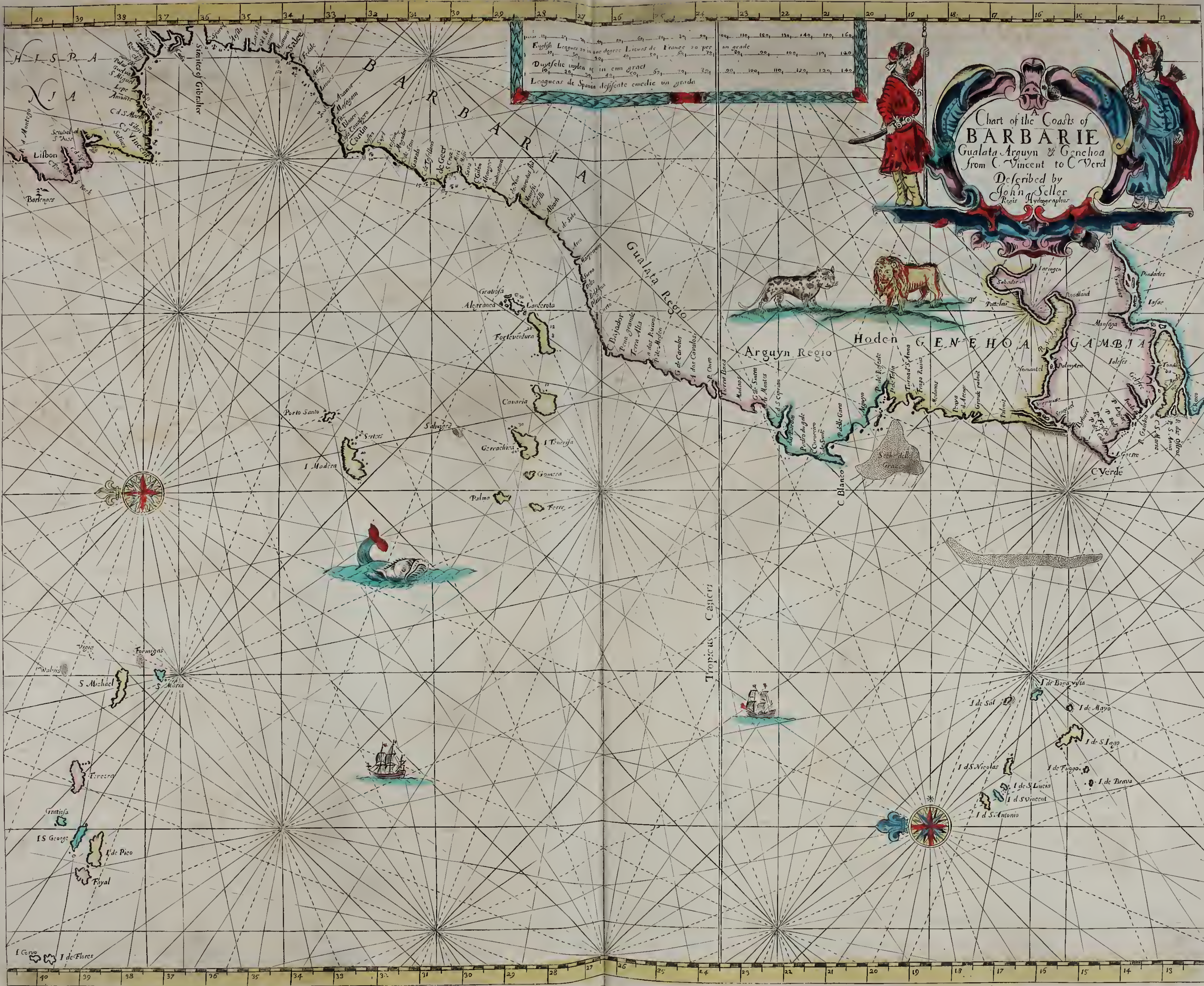
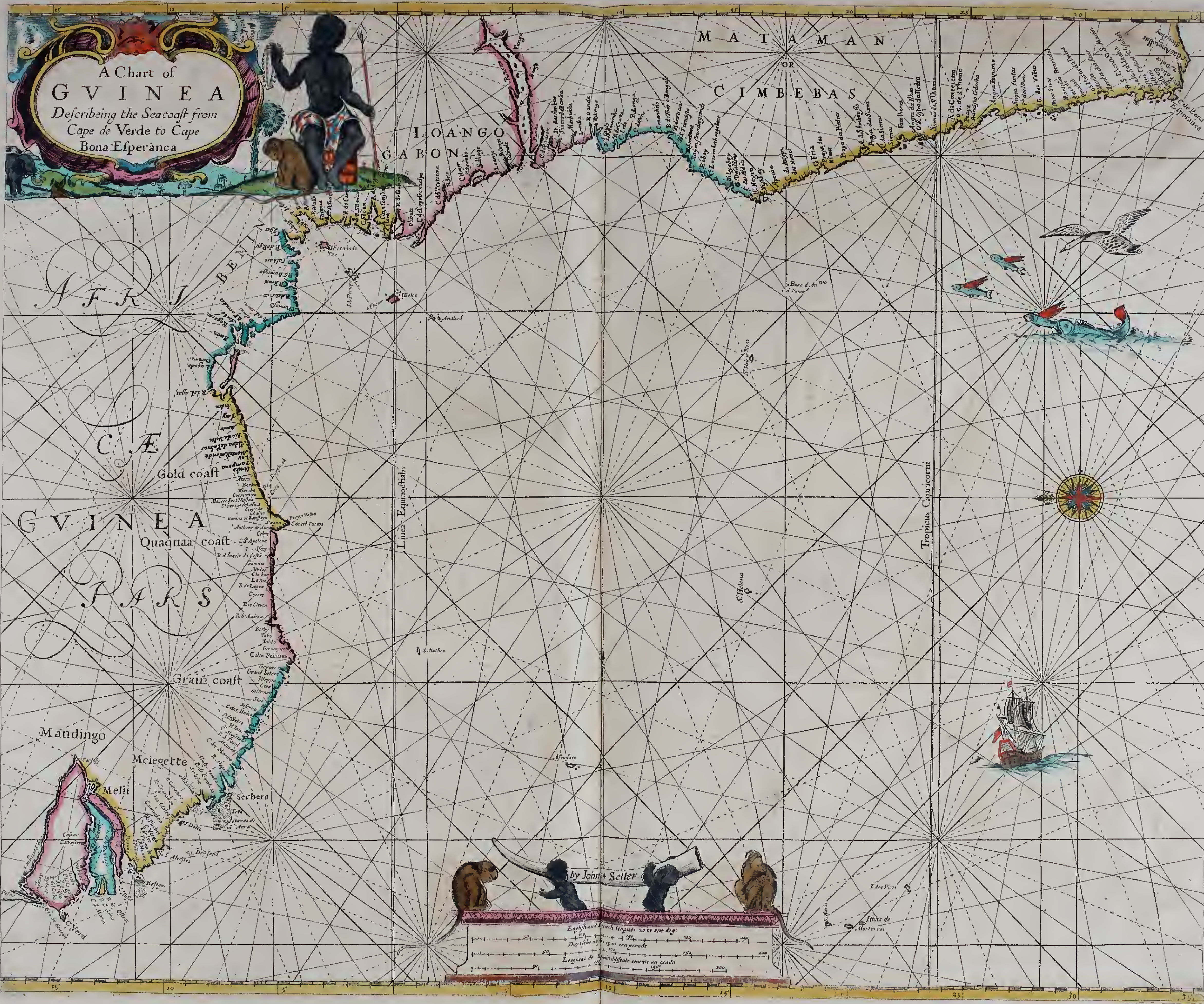


Chart of the Coasts of
BARBARIE
Gualata Arguyn & Genehoa
from C. Vincent to C. Verde

Described by
John Seller
Regis Hydrographus

English Leagues 20 in one degree
Duytsche mylen 12 in een graet
Leagues de Spania desiffente emedie un grado

Guinea



A Chart of
GVINEA
Describing the Seacoast from
Cape de Verde to Cape
Bona Esperança

M A T A M A N

C I M B E B A S

L O A N G O

G A B O N

G V I N E A

P A R S

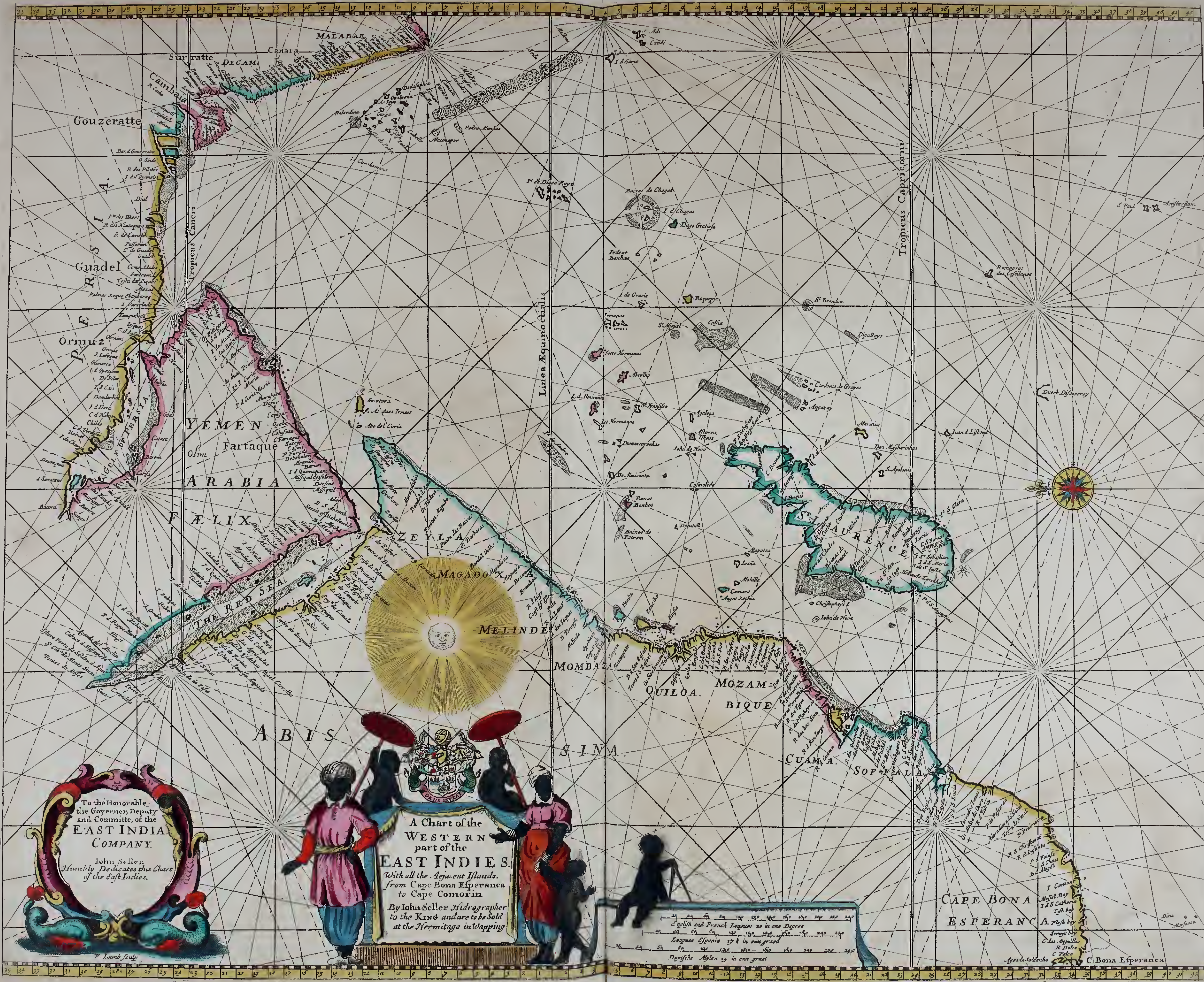
Tropicus Capricorni

Linea Equinoctialis

by John Seller

English and French leagues and one degree
Dutch and Italian leagues and one degree
League of Spain and one degree

22
Western part of the East Indies



To the Honorable
the Governor, Deputy
and Committee, of the
EAST INDIA
COMPANY.
John Seller,
Humbly Dedicates this Chart
of the East Indies.
F. Luard sculp.

A Chart of the
WESTERN
part of the
EAST INDIES.
With all the Adjacent Islands,
from Cape Bona Esperanca
to Cape Comorin
By John Seller Hydrographer
to the King and are to be Sold
at the Hermitage in Wapping

English and French Leagues 20 in one Degree
English 60
French 100
Leagues Spanish 17 1/2 in one Degree
Dutch 15 in one Degree

CAPE BONA
ESPERANCA
C Bona Esperanca

23
Easternmost part of the East Indies



A Chart of the
EASTERMOST
part of the.
EAST INDIES
With all the Adjacent Islands
from Cape Comorin to Japan
By John Seller, Hydrographer
to the King, and are to be Sold at
the Hermitage in Wapping.



English and French Leagues as to one Degree
Leagues de Spania 3 1/2 un Grade
Duytsche mylen 15 in een Graet

Nobilissimo Prædilectissimoq. Dom
Georgio Domino Berkeley de
Berkeley Castro, Chartam hanc
Indiae Orientalis Submisit
D.D. Johannes Sellerus

Northern Navigation

A GENERALL CHART
of the *NORTHERNE*
NAVIGATION

Discribed by John Seller.
Hydrographer to the Kings most
Excellent Majesty.
Cum Privilegio.

English Leagues so in one degree Lieues de France trois cent grade
Leagues de Spania differre en grade
Dutch Leagues so in one grade



25.
Tartarian Sea-Coast.



A Chart of the
TARTARIAN
SEA

from NOVAZEMLA to
JAPAN
By John Seller
Hydrographer to the King
At the first voyage in 1605
in Exchange with Cornhill
London

English and French Leguas in one degree
Leguas de España y t un grado
Duyfche mylen is een graat

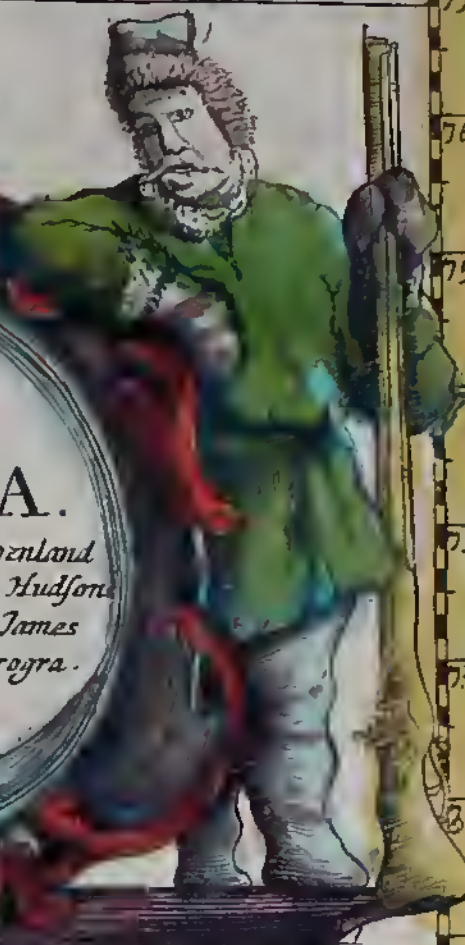
20.
North part of America



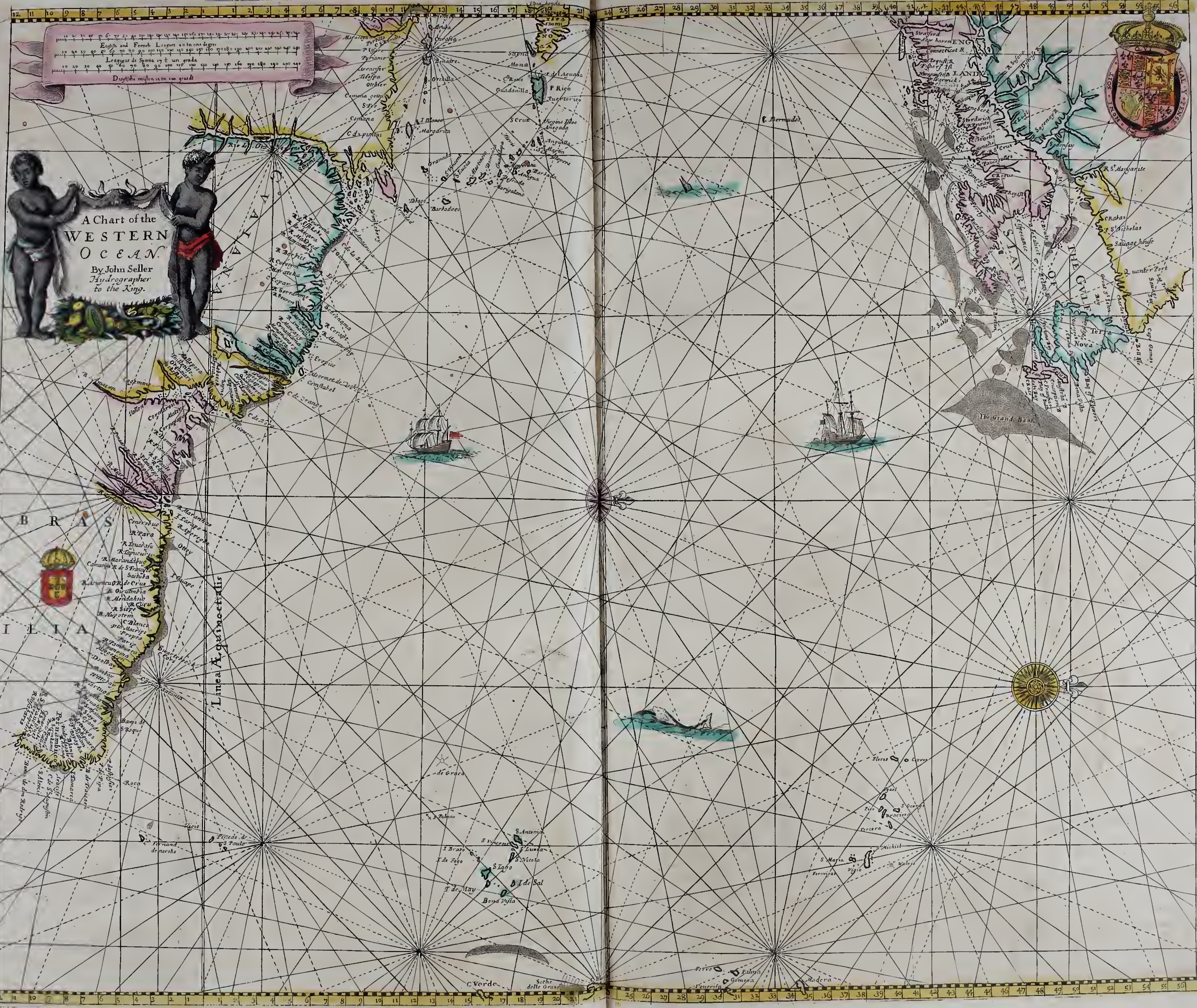
A Scale of English leagues 20 to a degree

A Chart of the North Part of AMERICA.

Describing the sea Coast of Greenland Danes Straights Bassins Bay Hudons Streights Buttons Bay And James Bay: by John Seller. Hydrographer to the King at the Hermitage in Wapping London.



27.
Western Ocean



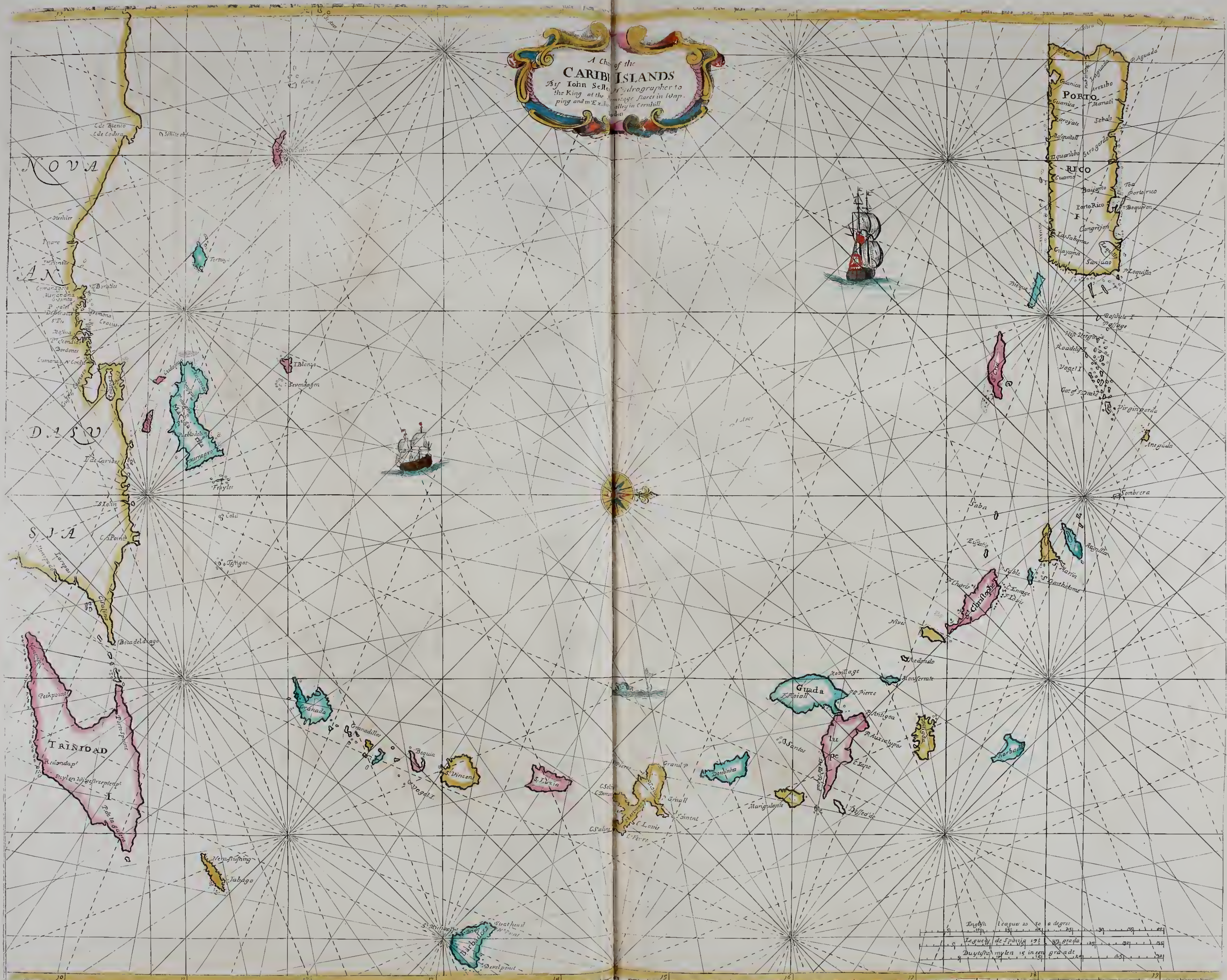
A Chart of the
WESTERN
OCEAN.
By John Seller
Hydrographer
to the King.



West Indies, from Cape Cod to the
River Oronoque

29
Caribe Islands

A Chart of the
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS
 By John Seller
 Hydrographer to
 the King at the
 Survey Office in Wap-
 ping and in Exchequer
 Alley in Cornhill
 London



English	League	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000																																																																																																			
League	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000																																																																																																				
Dutch	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995	1000

31 *Windward Passage from Jamaica*

Based on the handwritten Table of Contents, an inventory in September 2005 determined that the following maps were missing from this volume:

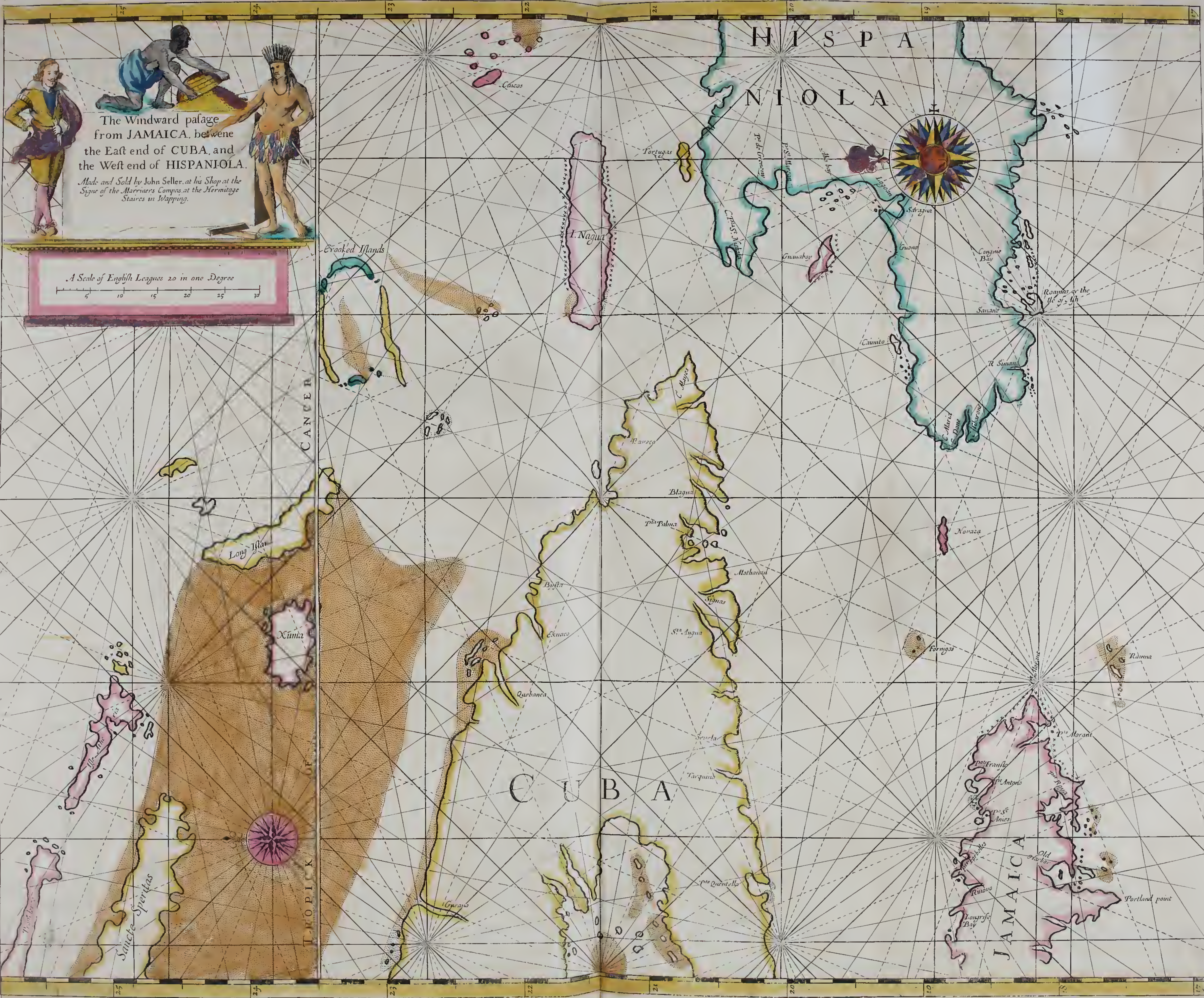
Map 28 (New Jersey)

Map 30 (West Indies from Cape Cod to River Oronoque)

With the maps that were recovered from the Forbes Smiley theft, two similar maps were returned to the Boston Public Library. Since internal evidence indicates that John Seller's "A Chart of the West Indies from Cape Cod to the river Oronoque" was originally bound in this atlas, it has been re-inserted as Map 30 as part of this conservation treatment. Although Smiley admitted removing "A Mapp of New Jersey in America" from this atlas, there is insufficient internal evidence to suggest that it was the one that was originally bound in this atlas. Consequently, we have not re-inserted it as Map 28 during this conservation treatment. It will be cataloged and filled separately as a single sheet map.

Ronald E. Grim
1/5/2011

31
Windward Passage from Jamaica



The Windward passage
from JAMAICA, betwene
the East end of CUBA, and
the West end of HISPANIOLA.

Made and Sold by John Seller, at his Shop, at the
Signe of the Mariners Compass, at the Hermitage
Staires in Wapping.

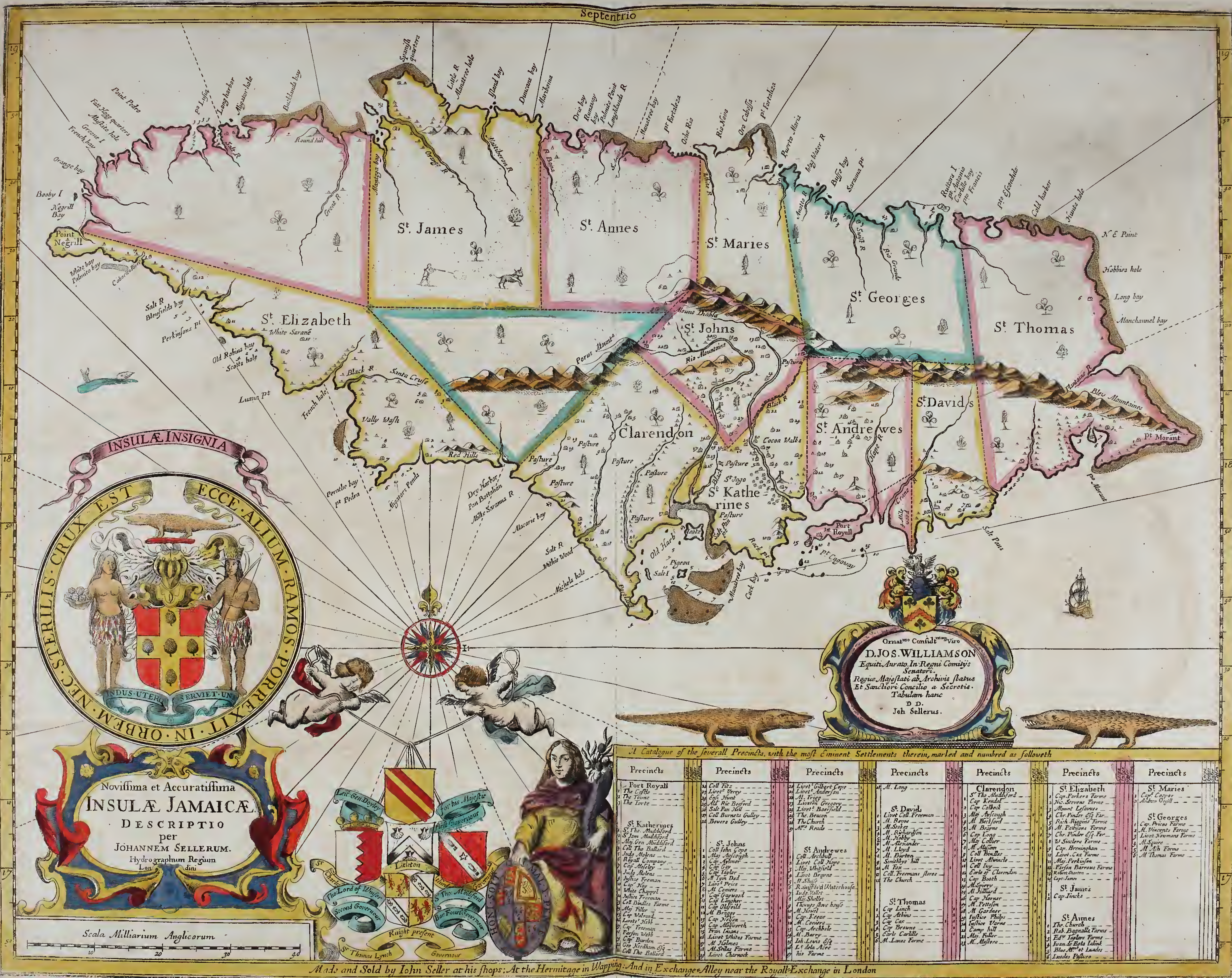
A Scale of English Leagues 20 in one Degree

CUBA

HISPANIOLA

JAMAICA

Jamaica



A Catalogue of the severall Precincts, with the most eminent Settlements therein, marked and numbered as followeth

Precincts	Precincts	Precincts	Precincts	Precincts	Precincts	Precincts
Port Royal The Castle The Town The Fort	St. Katherine's St. Thomas St. James St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's	St. Katherine's St. Thomas St. James St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's	St. Katherine's St. Thomas St. James St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's	St. Katherine's St. Thomas St. James St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's	St. Katherine's St. Thomas St. James St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's	St. Katherine's St. Thomas St. James St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's St. Elizabeth St. George's St. Andrew's St. David's St. John's St. Mary's St. Anne's

Chart of the Sea-coast of Brazil



English and French Leagues 20 in one degree
Leagues de Spania 17.2 in grado
Duyfche Myls 15 in een graat

To that Valient and Worlhy Comaude,
Capt John Narborough, who Palled & Repas-
ed the Sireights, of Magellan, in the year 1670
John Seller, in Testimony of the Respect he bears
to him, Humbly dedicates this Chart.

A Chart of the Sea Coast of
BRAZIL.
From Cape S^t Augustine, to the
Straits of Magellan, & in the
South Sea, from the Latitude of
Eight de grees, to the said Straits
Made and Sold by John Seller, Hydrographer to
the King, at the Hermitage in Whipping.

South Sea



